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Observer and Gazette House.

JOHN R. MYROV[illegible]cious Stones, &c.

SUNDAY MORNING'S SERVICES.

The Preaching of the Word—Impressive Lessons from the Pulpit.

At the Methodist church the Rev. F. H. Wood preached from the text, "For God sent not His Son into the world to condemn the world, but that the world through Him might be saved." John, chap. 3, verse 17. The reverend speaker said that the apostle made this declaration both in a negative and positive sense. As the text plainly showed, Christ came not to condemn but to save. Nor to save a portion of the world, but all mankind. This redemption was coextensive with the fall. "Since through Adam all men fell, so

She [illegible] shall all be [illegible]
To bring to land some half-drowned sailor,
She'll never write a deathless tale,
Nor thousands at her death bewail her.
She clamors not for "woman's rights,"
She aims not for the legislature,
She has her little human spites,
And sees her own weak woman's nature.

She'll never sound the trumpet's blast,
Or shine a star of any splendor;
She's just herself from first to last,
Willing or willful, cold or tender.
This is her portrait. Not too good,
Of earth and dew, not superhuman;
For common life and common food—
My best beloved, my little woman!

My Daughter.

There came to port, last Monday night,
The queerest little craft,
Without an inch of rigging on;
I looked, and looked, and laughed.

It seemed so curious that she
Should cross the unknown water
And moor herself right in my room—
My daughter, oh, my daughter!

She has no manifest but this,
No flag floats o'er the water;
She's too new for the British Lloyd's—
My daughter, oh, my daughter!

Ring out, wild bells, and *tame* ones, too!
Ring out the lovers' moon!
Ring in the little worsted socks!
Ring in the bib and spoon!

Ring out the muse! ring in the nurse!
Ring in the milk and water!
Away with paper, pen and ink!
My daughter, oh, my daughter!

NEWS SUMMARY.

Gleanings from Fields at Home and Abroad.

The present outlook is imminent for war in Europe.

The Bishop of Manchester, England, died on the 21st inst.

A disastrous fire has occurred at Darlington, S. C.; loss $50,000.

The Sublime Porte has invited the powers to a peace conference.

Loans increase for the past week, $4,774,100; specie decrease, $5,013,000.

There were twenty-four deaths from small-pox in Montreal last Friday.

British military men expect a short campaign in the subjugation of Burmah.

A Turkish naval armament has been sent to Crete with a large armed force.

E. M. Cox, a prominent lawyer of Petersburg, Va., committed suicide last week.

The banks in New York now hold, in excess of the 25 per cent. rule, $31,037,308.

It is rumored that the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury has been asked to resign.

Ferdinand Ward was brought into court for trial in New York City on the 22nd inst.

Five persons were injured in Chicago last week by the supports of a house giving way.

A sewer caved in at South Bend, Ind., on the 23rd inst., by which two workmen were killed.

Gov. Scales is again able to attend to his official duties, after quite a serious attack of illness.

Two men killed and three wounded by an explosion in a coal mine in Chesterfield county, Virginia.

The French ministry are in doubt as to their ability to hold a majority in the Chamber of Deputies.

The people of Stockton, Cal., have united in demanding the removal of the Chinese from the city limits.

Work on the South Atlantic Railroad has begun at Bristol, Tenn., and will be pushed rapidly forward.

Wall Street, it is said, has lost its charms for Jay Gould, and he is about to turn his back upon it forever.

A recent attempt was made at Copenhagen to assassinate Estraff, the Premier of the Danish government.

A terrible explosion occurred in a mine at Wilkesbarre, Penn., killing one man and wounding fourteen.

John Sherman spoke in Washington, D. C., on the 14th inst., on his way to Virginia. His speech was tame and flat.

The "gallery gods" will learn with interest that the peanut crop, though short in quantity, is fine in quality this season.

The populace in Madrid are greatly incensed on the Caroline Islands question, and fears of a general outbreak are entertained.

At Charlotte, N. C., on the 21st inst., Nelson Stewart and Anderson Davis, colored, were sentenced to be hanged for burglary.

Sir Hugh Rose, a very distinguished British officer in the famous Sepoy rebellion in India, has just died at a very advanced age.

The execution of Riel, the Canadian rebel, has been postponed until next month, but he will probably be executed in the end.

A furious gale and snow storm prevailed on Lake Superior last Friday, 23rd inst.; two boats with all on board supposed to be lost.

Last week Senator Ransom headed a large delegation of Southern men to interview Secretary Manning about the duties on rice.

Total visible supply of cotton for the world up to 24th inst., 1,696,083 bales, of which 1,407,183 are American; crop in sight 1,317,672 bales.

Rev. Dr. Milburn, who recently delighted our community with his splendid eloquence, has just returned to this country from a tour in Europe.

A very destructive prairie fire is devastating the Pan Handle section of Texas; it is believed that an area of over 500,000 acres has been burned over.

On Friday morning, 23rd inst., Wm. Wall, a deputy United States marshal, and his assistant, Wm. Clements, were waylaid and killed by "moonshiners."

A single scull boat race took place at Albany, N. Y., on the 24th inst., between Hanlan and Teemer for the American championship, which was won by Teemer.

The trial of Stead, the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*—who started the bubble sensation about the abduction of young girls in London, and who has himself been indicted for abduction—commenced on the 23rd inst.

Mr. W. S. Prior, of the [illegible] & Son, and also one of the [illegible] energetic commercial tra[illegible] is now in town.

The many friends of M[illegible] has taken a residence he[illegible] will be delighted to w[illegible] back to Fayetteville.

We are glad to see [illegible] again back home af[illegible] Berne, and to learn t[illegible] father has somewha[illegible]

Sheriff McQueen [illegible] dence to the dwe[illegible] owned and occu[illegible] extend to him [illegible] in our neighb[illegible]

Mr. J. A. [illegible] reporter has been riding over the recently [illegible]ins to witness some of the scenes in McNeill triumphant progress of Gen. Lee. by Mr. [illegible]en Burke's Garden was reached night shopas falling, and the reporter turned back [illegible] and waited at Sharon Springs for the General to come there for the night's rest. The hotel there is a typical Virginia tavern, long, low and rambling in design, white as snow and clean as any house in Holland, resting on a plateau of turf, through which sparkle the headwaters of the Tennessee River, so small that a man's hand could cover it from bank to bank. Good Mrs. Barnitz had spread a supper of hot bread, omelette, coffee, milk, fried ham and chicken, and log fires snapped and blazed in the parlor, dining room and half dozen bed rooms. Night had fallen when Gen. Lee and a few devoted followers, on horseback, galloped into the door-yard and dismounting warmed themselves by the crackling fires. The General shook hands with all who were waiting for him and then sat down to the table, rather to enliven the company with cheery stories of his singular campaign experiences than to eat the meal before him. Although each day has been a repetition of the one before it during full five weeks of campaigning, he has not yet recovered from his surprise and pleasure at the novel and picturesque method his fellow countrymen have adopted in entertaining him. He tells about the companies of cavaliers who meet him everywhere, about the flags and bands, the bugle calls, the wondrous displays of horseflesh, the active participation of the ladies and of the overflowing measure of esteem poured out on all sides, with the zest and relish of a tourist who finds himself amid new scenes and among people more hearty, more kind and more hospitable than he had ever known the world contained. He says nothing about it to anyone, but he occasionally sees the slender and not always orderly meetings of the Republicans in his path and hears how differently the people behave toward his opponent, and this has its effect in stimulating him.

Imagine a stout man, of medium height, wearing the soft black felt hat, creased in the top like a cavalry chaplain, with a black broadcloth overcoat over a business suit of speckled tweed. Imagine under the hat a handsome, soldierly face, half hid by a great brown moustache and a long brown beard reaching half way to his waist; blue eyes and thick brown hair complete the outline of the picture. For the details one must imagine a man with proud and confident carriage, with the manner of a born leader, and yet with eyes whose varying lights are expressive of the utmost gentleness and good humor, as well as earnestness and firmness. He looks every inch a soldier, and he was one from boyhood until full manhood, but since the war he has been a farmer. It was the farmer who that night at Sharon Springs said to the *Sun* reporter: "Well, sir, if you will pardon me, we will resume our conversation in the morning. Nine o'clock, my bed time, has arrived." Next morning early, when the dewdrops in the grass were turned to diamonds by the new risen sun, it was the soldier who spoke. "Come on, boys!" he shouted, and, putting the toe of a shoe into the stirrup of a great mettlesome black horse, he vaulted lightly to the saddle and led the way to what the Virginians call "the speaking."

Not in Washington's time, nor during the war time, nor at any other time, did that valley in the blue Alleghenies witness such a scene as the General's eyes rested on as he turned to mount his horse. He had ridden from Sharon in a buggy wagon at the head of a queer battalion of admirers. Nearly all were mounted. Ahead rode David O. Wright, with a beautiful floral design raised high in the air upon a pole resting on his horse's saddle. There were a wreath and loops of dahlias and wild flowers, with five little flags, one for each candidate on the ticket, and with a Democratic ballot for the centrepiece of the whole design. There were mounted men riding two by two on blooded horses, on mules, on plow horses and livery hacks. These were mainly farmers and laborers. Some wore ribbons in their buttonholes and some sashes of silk. Some carried flags and some had waving plumes above their heads. Also riding in couples, scattered among the men, were the young daughters of the valley and the mountains, with roses in their cheeks that paled the flowers they wore and with eyes snapping with pleasure and excitement.

Dolly Madison's Trick.

Dolly Madison, the brilliant and beautiful wife of the fourth President, rather imposed upon Mr. Madison during their courtship, and the "blind god of love" made him believe her to be much more intellectual than she really was. He was in doubt, however, and he determined to test her. To do so he sent her a semi-philosophical book to read just as he was about to leave for Virginia, and asked her to send him a written opinion of its merits after she had read it. Madison, by the way, was at this time a member of Congress at Philadelphia, and he was boarding at the home of his sweetheart, who was then a buxom young widow with her husband hardly cold in the grave. As soon as he had left for Virginia the sly Dolly took the book to Col. Aaron Burr. She told him of her predicament and told him to write the letter for her. Of course it was a masterpiece, as Burr was one of the most cultured and scholarly men of his age. She then mailed the letter to Madison at Montpelier. He was delighted with the wonderful intelligence it exhibited, and he proposed instanter upon his return to Philadelphia. She was an amiable wife and entertained as well if not better than any other President's wife since that time. The fashionable world went wild over her beautiful dresses, and her turbans alone cost over $1,000 a year.

A Compliment to a Secretary's Wife.

As Mrs. Whitney is now the wife of a prominent member of the Cabinet, and to be one of the conspicuous entertainers at Washington, writes a Lenox correspondent, it is proper to repeat a pretty compliment paid to her at a recent lunch, that "if the word 'lady' had never been spoken it would have been invented to describe Mrs. Whitney."

Clara Louise Kellogg will enter next month upon a four months' concert tour through the Western and Southwestern States.

An Uncertain Sound.

From Texas Siftings.

There is a great deal of uncertainty regarding the result of the coming election in New York. The most adroit politicians are at sea—at least their explanations of the signs of the times are about as lucid as that of the man who asserted that nobody but himself understood anything about his clock.

"You see," he said, "when the hands of that clock stand at twelve, then it strikes two, and then I know it is twenty minutes to seven."

This explanation will be of great assistance to those who are trying to ascertain the probable result of the New York faction fights.

Late London letters assure the publishers that Grant's memoirs will meet with an immense sale in England.

VIRGINIA BATTLE.

[illegible]e's Triumphal Campaign—Ladies the Cavalcades to Greet Him.

Correspondence of the New York Sun.

[illegible] reporter has been riding over the recently [illegible] to witness some of the scenes in McNeill triumphant progress of Gen. Lee. by Mr. [illegible]en Burke's Garden was reached night shopas falling, and the reporter turned back [illegible] and waited at Sharon Springs for the General to come there for the night's rest. The hotel there is a typical Virginia tavern, long, low and rambling in design, white as snow and clean as any house in Holland, resting on a plateau of turf, through which sparkle the headwaters of the Tennessee River, so small that a man's hand could cover it from bank to bank. Good Mrs. Barnitz had spread a supper of hot bread, omelette, coffee, milk, fried ham and chicken, and log fires snapped and blazed in the parlor, dining room and half dozen bed rooms. Night had fallen when Gen. Lee and a few devoted followers, on horseback, galloped into the door-yard and dismounting warmed themselves by the crackling fires. The General shook hands with all who were waiting for him and then sat down to the table, rather to enliven the company with cheery stories of his singular campaign experiences than to eat the meal before him. Although each day has been a repetition of the one before it during full five weeks of campaigning, he has not yet recovered from his surprise and pleasure at the novel and picturesque method his fellow countrymen have adopted in entertaining him. He tells about the companies of cavaliers who meet him everywhere, about the flags and bands, the bugle calls, the wondrous displays of horseflesh, the active participation of the ladies and of the overflowing measure of esteem poured out on all sides, with the zest and relish of a tourist who finds himself amid new scenes and among people more hearty, more kind and more hospitable than he had ever known the world contained. He says nothing about it to anyone, but he occasionally sees the slender and not always orderly meetings of the Republicans in his path and hears how differently the people behave toward his opponent, and this has its effect in stimulating him.

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A BANKER'S STORY.

A BOY PROOF AGAINST TEMPTATION.

What Became of Five Thousand Dollars, with the Mystery Concerning It.

"When my banking house was in Wall street," says a New York banker, "I lost $5,000 in United States Treasury notes of large denominations. One of my customers had left the notes at my office with a request that they be sent to the Bank of ——, which was then, as you know, one of the soundest financial institutions in the city. My customer wanted his notes exchanged for a certified check drawn by that particular bank. Of course, after taking the order I turned the matter over to one of my clerks, and thought no more about it for the time being. A few days afterward the owner of the Treasury notes came for his certified check, and I called upon my bookkeeper for it. 'Why, I have seen no such check,' said the bookkeeper.

"'But you must have it,' I insisted. 'I remember distinctly telling you to send the notes to the Bank of —— and exchange them for a certified check.'

"'I recall the circumstance now,' said the bookkeeper, 'but no check was ever brought to me.'

"A diligent search was then made through the office, and it did not take long to find the clerk who had dispatched the package of Treasury notes to the bank. He speedily picked out the messenger whom he had sent to deliver the notes. The boy was young and, as I thought, very honest and faithful. He remembered having taken the packages to the bank, but he said that he did not remember any instructions concerning a certified check. He was positive that he took the notes where he was told to take them, but he could not recollect to whom he gave them. He came directly back to my office and nothing was said to him about the certified check. Well, I sent my confidential clerk to the Bank of ——, and he saw the president, cashier and receiving teller, and was assured in the most positive manner by each of them that no such package of Treasury notes as described had been received at their bank. Next I subjected my messenger boy to a searching cross-examination. He stoutly insisted that he had delivered the package as directed, but being a mere lad he naturally became nervous and began to cry. I told him that if he had lost the package and would tell me all about it I would forgive him. He, however, insisted in his first statement, and believing that he had either stolen or lost the notes I discharged him. At the same time I sent the numbers of the missing notes to the Treasury Department at Washington with the information that the Treasury notes had either been lost or stolen."

"Well?" interrogated the listeners, as the speaker paused.

"Almost a year passed before I heard anything of those notes. One day I received a letter from the Treasury Department stating that the missing notes had been presented, together with some other currency, in payment of some registered bonds. I wrote for the name of the person who presented them, and by return mail I received information that staggered me. The $5,000 of Treasury notes had been sent to Washington to complete a private purchase of bonds by the president of the very bank to which my messenger had been sent with the package. That man is no longer a bank president, but he is a rich man, and you doubtless both remember him. I had a personal interview with him, and showed him the letters that I had received from the Treasury Department. He turned as pale as a sheet and tremblingly invited me to accompany him into a private room. There he broke down completely, confessed that he had stolen the notes, and begged me to accept back the amount with interest, and not to expose him. I reminded him of the disgrace and suffering that his crime had brought upon an innocent boy. He offered to find the boy and give him a better situation than he had before, and then he began pleading for the good name of his own family. I asked him how he, a comparatively rich man, could bring himself to steal $5,000, and he told me that he did it under a momentary impulse, and that subsequently he would gladly have returned the money could he have done so without compromising himself. He said that the messenger laid the package down on his desk and went away; the package remained there unnoticed until after banking hours, when he tore one end of the wrapper and saw what it contained. Nobody else in the bank had seen the notes, and he slipped it into his drawer with the idea that he might as well keep it, as no person would be any the wiser. I got my money, with interest," concluded the speaker, "and it was owing to my knowledge of his dishonesty that Mr. —— soon afterward retired from the presidency of that bank."

"What became of the boy?" asked one of the bankers.

"He is now one of the most trusted clerks in my banking house."

The Power of Music.

In the early spring of 1863, when the Confederate and Federal armies were confronting each other on the opposite hills of Stafford and Spottsylvania, two bands chanced one evening, at the same hour, to begin to discourse sweet music on either bank of the river. A large crowd of soldiers of both armies gathered to listen to the music, the friendly pickets not interfering, and soon the bands began to answer each other. First the band on the northern bank would play "Star Spangled Banner," "Hail Columbia," or some other national air, and at its conclusion the "Boys in Blue" would cheer most lustily. And then the band on the southern bank would respond with "Dixie," or "Bonnie Blue Flag," or some other Southern melody, and the "Boys in Gray" would attest approbation with the old Confederate yell. But presently one of the bands struck up, in sweet and plaintive notes, which were wafted across the beautiful Rappahannock and were caught up at once by the other band and swelled into a grand anthem which touched every heart, "Home, Sweet Home!" At the conclusion of this piece there went up a simultaneous shout from both sides of the river, cheer followed cheer, and those hills, which had so recently resounded with hostile guns, echoed and re-echoed the glad acclaim. A chord had been struck, responsive to which the hearts of enemies—enemies then—could beat in unison and on both sides of the river.

Mr. Moody has been invited to hold a series of meetings at Harvard this winter.

A DENVER GAMBLER.

A Player Who was Gifted with "Winning Ways."

In 1862-3-4 there were numerous places where the "tenderfoot" was beguiled and robbed of his all. The most notorious place was the room run by Bill and Hy Ford. They didn't run anything but poker-rooms, but many a poor devil with a taste for the game was enticed in there and robbed.

"How was it done?"

"I will tell you. One of the hangers-on around the rooms was a gambler named Jerry Lewis. Jerry was crooked throughout. He couldn't play a fair game if he wanted to. He had his 'cappers' around town gathering up the unwary. He always had his particular seat at a table, and the man who sat opposite to him was always fleeced before he got up.

A "WINNING WAY."

"Everything apparently was on the square, but it wasn't. Jerry had a 'winning way' about him in more ways than one. He never went for anything but big game. He would get around a fellow, propose a quiet game of draw, take him to his room and the two would sit down to a table in a room by themselves. Jerry had his confederate, however, and had him stationed in the loft immediately above the table. There was a small hole in the ceiling where the fellow could see the sucker's hand. Then there was an ingenious system of wires arranged by which signals could be given.

"The signals were all given on the sole of Jerry's foot. There was a hole in the floor as well as in the ceiling. Jerry would place his foot over the hole and his pal would work the wires. They had a telegraph system. One tap would mean something, two something else; so you see that the watcher could keep Jerry correctly informed as to what the other fellow held. It was a dead sure thing, and Jerry made a mint of money."

"How was his trick discovered?"

"A Texan, named Sam Reid, struck Denver with $40,000. He played bank heavy and won $10,000 more. Jerry tackled him for a game of draw and Sam consented. The first night Jerry lost just enough to make the Texan think that he was the boss poker player in the world. The next night they quit even. The night after Jerry started in to win the pile, but luck was against him. He couldn't hold anything. He knew it was useless to try and stack the cards, because Reid would have discovered that and there would have been a shooting scrape. In spite of signals Jerry quit loser that night, but he didn't give up. He tackled Reid again the next night and won right along.

SOMETHING CROOKED.

"He had won $40,000 of the Southerner's money and was laying himself out to win the rest of it. He raked in a pot of $5,000 and had dealt the cards himself. Reid had only about $4,000 left.

"He got a full hand on the draw and Jerry got a full hand also, his full hand being larger than Reid's. The betting commenced and Reid had every cent of his money up on the call. Before the cards were shown Reid told Jerry to hold on awhile. He drew a revolver and laid it on the table, still retaining hold of it, however.

"'Don't show your hand yet,' he said. 'Every cent I have in the world is on that table. I don't know which one has the best hand, but I do know there has been cheating done. Somebody has given my hand away. That somebody is over us. If everything is square you won't object to my shooting through the ceiling. If there is anything crooked of course you will object.'

"Reid raised his pistol and cocked it. Jerry didn't say anything, but grabbed Reid's arm, but too late. The pistol went off. There was a howl and a scampering heard and a fall in the next room.'

"'There,' said Reid, 'I knew you were robbing me. I didn't kill that fellow, but I wish I had. Now you just hand back every cent of my money. If you don't I will put a hole through you big enough for a dog to crawl through.'

"Jerry was game, but Reid had 'the drop' on him, and he was forced to give back every cent he had won."

John Covode's Whiskey.

Ben Perley Poore in the Sunny South.

When John Covode was chairman of the House committee, and occupied a room on the basement floor of the Capitol, he used to have some very nice old rye whiskey sent to him from Pennsylvania. To keep it for his own use he had a lock put on a door to a receptacle under the washstand, where he used to stow away a couple of demijohns, one of which he endeavored to keep full.

In some mysterious way, however, the whiskey used to disappear. He had the locks changed, but still a demijohn which would be locked up in the washstand full in the morning would be empty at night. Finally Uncle John waxed wroth. "He be 'doggorned' if he wouldn't keep liquor in his committee room for himself and his friends, but he be 'doggorned' if he wanted to go into the wholesale liquor trade!"

One evening, at the beginning of the roll call he noticed a member—from, *n'importe* where, recently deceased, who was on his committee—get together a small party of friends and leave the hall. Now, Mr. Covode prided himself on always being in his seat to answer to his name. But instead of waiting to vote, he soon went down to his committee room, and suddenly entered with his pass key. He took in the situation at a glance. His friend had lifted the marble top from the washstand, and thus obtained ready access to the receptacle beneath, from which he had taken a demijohn. Caught in the act, he began to apologize; but Mr. Covode said with a cheery laugh, "Go ahead, boys. Help yourselves. I see now how I am in the wholesale liquor trade, 'doggorn' it all."

Ma's Opportunity.

"Where's your father, Tommy?"

"Gone to church."

"What's the matter? Visitors?"

"No; he was out to the lodge all night, and when he stays out that'ere way, why ma she can just persuade him to do anything."

Texas Patriotism.

From Texas Siftings.

"Is Washington's birthday observed in Texas?" asked a New Yorker who was visiting San Antonio.

"Observed!" exclaimed the astonished native, "why, it's venerated. It takes four car loads of beer to fill the demand on that sacred day."

THE WASTE OF A GREAT CITY.

THE THRIFT OF BUSY SPECULATORS.

Facts and Figures about the Industrious Rag-Pickers of the Great Metropolis.

From the New York Sun.

Persons who have been in the streets at daybreak have noticed the Italian rag-pickers making their rounds, with hook in hand and large bags on their shoulders. They start out between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning, and return about the same time in the afternoon. They pick up the sweepings from stores and poke up the contents of barrels. All rags, paper, bones and bottles go into the capacious bags. When their day's work is over they take their findings to shops also kept by Italians, and sell them for one cent a pound.

An average day's work nets about 75 cents, although many make much less. Dealers in rags say that there are about 800 rag-pickers working in this city. They live in colonies in Mott, Baxter and Mulberry streets, and in Harlem. Estimating their average earnings at 75 cents a day, this would show a daily sum of $600 collected in rags on the streets. Dealers say that these street rags form fully one-half of the rags gathered for paper stock in this city. This would also include the rags gathered at the dumps of the Department of Street Cleaning. It does not include house rags which are bought by junkmen in their travels through the streets or the clippings from large factories.

The Italian shop men shake out the rags, sort them roughly, and bale them. They sell them to wholesale dealers who re-sort the bales and sell to paper manufacturers. The manufacturers clean the rags by putting them through a duster and by boiling them, and they are then ready to be ground up into pulp. Only rags of vegetable fibre can be used in this way. Woolen rags are ground up into shoddy.

Rags gathered in the streets are apt to be exceedingly filthy, and for this reason many dealers will not handle them. The rag-pickers often take them home and keep them in their living rooms—thus running the risk of contracting any disease with which the rags may be infected. A dealer in rags said that some of the hospitals sold their old bandages, and he thought this a very dangerous practice. Often the Italians will gather great masses of rags in their houses, and sort them there. They sleep in the filth, and while they do not seem to contract any disease themselves they are liable to convey it to others. Thomas Roach pays the Street Cleaning Department a considerable sum weekly for the privilege of "trimming the scows" into which the loads of street refuse, gathered from the gutters and garbage barrels, are dumped. He sublets this privilege to an Italian, Cicorelli, more commonly known as "Chicky," who finds his profits in the rags and other valuable articles contained in the refuse.

There are thirteen dumps, and "Chicky's" searchers hunt the stuff over and gather all that seems of any use. Great piles of rags and bottles can be seen at the dumps on any fair day. By an ordinance of the Board of Health Cicorelli is compelled to wash and bale these rags before removing them. A rigid enforcement of the rag-picking ordinance would inure greatly to Cicorelli's profit, as it would turn the daily $600 worth of rags collected by the rag-pickers into the dumps, where they would come into his hands.

As a class the rag-pickers are a peaceable set, and confine all their quarrels to their own set. Unlike Italian organ-grinders they have no regular district to work in, but wander wherever fancy takes them, or an ash barrel offers prospect of profit. Many an Italian has purchased his hand organ by money saved in rag-picking, but as a rule the trade is followed only by old and infirm men and by women. The rags gathered by junkmen and rag-pickers are entirely inadequate to supply the demand, and this necessitates the importation of immense quantities of rags from all over the world. During the year ending June 30, 1885, 134,591,262 pounds, representing a value of $3,098,627, were imported. Crude rags pay no duty. All waste paper overlooked by goats is picked up by the rag-pickers, but they are paid very little for it. Dealers in that class of stock get their supplies from newspaper offices and the offices of large companies. Last week an Ann street dealer bought fifty tons of waste paper from the New York Central Railroad. This stock is sorted into a dozen different grades, and is worked up into paper again, but it is not as good as rags.

Truthful Words to Girls who Flirt.

Whatever idea the young girls who practice street flirting may entertain of their seemingly innocent pastime, it may be set down as a certainty that when a respectable young man desires the acquaintance of one who may some day become his wife he does not go out on the street and seek her acquaintance through a flirtation. But, on the other hand, the flirt of the street, no matter how innocent and fair her intentions may be, is the last person he would seek as his life companion. He desires purity, without and above suspicion. The young lady who engages in this kind of pastime should bear in mind that she not only endangers her reputation and leaves a stain upon her good name, but her name is a by-word among those with whom she flirts, to be bandied about in saloons, on the street corners and in low-down, unholy places in the city, fastening on her otherwise fair name a stigma or stain that will follow her years after she sees her folly and attempts to mend her ways.

In His Way.

From the Merchant Traveler.

Phlit and Charlie were nice young fellows, and both were sweet on the same girl, with Charley about a length ahead, and Phlit was making some remarks about him.

"Why," said a mutual friend, "Charley is a mighty nice fellow, in his way, I always thought."

"I know it," replied Phlit. "I have no objections to him, in his way; it's when he gets in my way that I don't think he is so awful nice," and Phlit sighed wearily.

The Late General Brownlow.

The late General Brownlow, of Tennessee, the youngest son of the ex-Governor and United States Senator, was a dashing cavalry officer. He once charged a brigade of Longstreet's corps three times before he succeeded in cutting his way out of a dangerous enfilade. His friends are talking about erecting an appropriate monument to his memory at Knoxville, Tenn.

THE CABINET MEMBERS.

Vilas's Nervous Movements, Bayard's Jaunty Air, Lamar's Ill Health and Whitney's Ease.

Washington Correspondence of Cleveland Plain Dealer.

I stood for half an hour at the front door of the White House yesterday and watched the different Cabinet Ministers as they came in to attend the regular meeting of the Cabinet, which is held at 11 o'clock on three days of the week. Postmaster General Vilas was the first to arrive. He came promptly on the stroke of 11, in a stylish coupe. His horse is a magnificent dapple gray, and he has an English coachman with stiff side-whiskers of the same color as the horse. This coachman is a skeleton in livery. He sits as straight as a line and as solemn as a funeral while he drives along at a smart trot. Mr. Vilas brings his assistant with him, and he is the most business-like of the Cabinet Ministers. When he jumped from his coupe to the White House front doorsteps he had a portfolio as big as that of an artist under his arm and his left hand held a bundle of papers. He stopped not a moment, but rushed into the White House and hurried up stairs. Next came the Secretary of the Treasury in a two-horse closed carriage. The Treasury adjoins the White House, but it takes two horses and a double carriage to bring Mr. Manning half a block. Manning is the "Jumbo" of the Cabinet. He is much like Cleveland, and about the White House strangers always take him for the President. He looks much like Grover Cleveland, and at Albany he and the Governor were dubbed the two Dromios. Manning seldom hurries. He stepped slowly from the carriage to-day and sauntered into the Executive Mansion as though he expected to live to the age of Methusaleh. He brought no papers with him, and walked up the steps with his hands behind his back, slowly, heavily and solemnly. The next comer was the Secretary of State, who came on foot from the State Department, walking along jauntily with a bamboo stick in his hand and a tall white hat upon his head. He stepped lightly into the vestibule and then went up the stairs, three at a time, looking for all the world like an English parson who cares more for fun than for religion. Business was evidently not troubling him, and he had no papers in his hands. After Bayard came Secretary Lamar in the carriage which he paid for out of his own pocket. Lamar is not well and he does not look well. He had a light overcoat over his arm, though the thermometer was away up in the eighties, and he walked slowly up the steps and into the Cabinet chamber with a weary tread. The last time he was here to a Cabinet meeting he did not feel able to mount the stairs, and he had to be taken up in the elevator. Endicott and Garland were absent from the city yesterday and they did not, of course, appear, but Whitney was present, and he came in last of all. It must have been 11:30 o'clock before he was seen walking slowly across from the big granite pile in which is his department. A gentleman was with him, and the two stopped at the White House door and talked for some moments, while the President and the rest of the Ministers waited up stairs for them. At last he entered and calmly walked up the stairs as though he was first instead of last.

The Great Moscow Cathedral.

From the London Times.

Not many cathedrals can boast of being built in a lifetime, but there are Russians still living who saw the French army depart from Moscow, to commemmorate which event the church of St. Saviour has been erected. In less than three months after the retreat of the foe a decree went forth from Alexander I. that a memorial temple should be built, and five years later the foundation was laid, but not on the present site. The emperor accepted plans which, had they been carried out, would have given to Russia the highest building in the world—namely, 770 feet—on the Sparrows Hill, between the routes of the entrance and departure of Napoleon; but the undertaking for a while collapsed, and the architect and building committee, after expending or misappropriating upward of 4,000,000 roubles, were banished and their estates confiscated. The Emperor Nicholas adopted new plans, and chose the present site, which has cost, with embankments and terrace, etc., upward of £1800,000, and where, at the outset, a nunnery had to be removed and 70,000 cubic feet of earth to be displaced before, on July 27, 1829, the laying of the foundations was commenced. The building continued slowly to rise for twenty years, and in 1858 the scaffolding was removed, this latter item alone having cost 177,000 roubles, or upward of £40,000 (reckoning the rouble, that is, at 3s, as throughout this article). A quarter of a century has been expended on fittings and decorations. The style is ancient Russian or rather Græco-Byzantine, the most striking feature of which, to a western eye, on the exterior, is the five copper cupalos, for the gilding of which were required 900 pounds of gold, their total cost being upward of £170,000. The domes are surmounted by crosses, the centre one nearly thirty-nine feet high, standing 340 feet from the ground. The building covers an area of 73,000 feet. The bells, as usual in Russia, are of ponderous weight. The largest or "holy-day" bell weighs twenty-six tons, or half as much again as "Great Paul." Even the second or "Sunday" bell is within a ton's weight of our bantling; while the smallest of the "everyday" bells descends to about thirty pounds. The cost of the peal was upward of £13,000.

A Very Good Income.

From Texas Siftings.

"You appear to be happy," said Gilhooly to Kosciusko Murphy, whom he met at a ball at the residence of Col. Yerger, on Austin avenue. "You look well fed, are well dressed, and all that. You must have a good income, I presume."

"Oh, yes," replied Kosciusko, "I can't complain. I have my salary, fifteen hundren dollars; then I make five hundred a year by my literary labors—that makes tv o thousand; then I run in debt a thousand dollars—that makes three thousand dollars. A single man who could not subsist on that ought to be ashamed of himself."

"During his first visit to Midlothian," says the London *World*, "Mr. Gladstone will be placed under some restrictions as to the use of his voice. He will not be allowed to speak in the open air at all, nor will he attempt to speak in halls of great size. It is feared that any over-straining of the voice might bring back its weakness."

Observer and Gazette.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

JOHN R. MYROVER, Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....OCTOBER 29, 1885.

THE ELECTIONS.

The OBSERVER AND GAZETTE will receive the telegraphic returns from the State elections next week up to the hour of going to press on Wednesday night. As the complete news comes in on Thursday and Friday it will be found on our bulletin board in front of the office on Green street and at the OBSERVER AND GAZETTE tent on the Fair grounds.

IMPORTANT TO NATIONAL BANKS.

At the American Banker's Association which was held in Chicago on September 23 and 24, 1885, an able and very well-considered paper was submitted by Mr. W. W. Flannagan, Cashier of the Commercial National Bank of New York, embracing a plan, in the form of an act to be presented in the next Congress, which is designed to give added strength to National Banking Associations, and impart renewed confidence in the system by assuring complete protection to depositors.

The framer of the proposed bill points out explicitly the difference which exists in the financial difficulties with which banks were confronted under the State banking system and those which tend to impair public trust in the National banks as constituted at the present day. Excepting New York, Louisiana and Massachusetts, there was no real security for bank circulation, and the great trouble with the managers of that day was to keep the issues of their corporations afloat. Then failures were always caused from inability to redeem circulation—never from inability to pay depositors. Now the redemption of circulating notes is never demanded, and a failure arises solely from inability to pay depositors.

Clearly, then, the important practical question is, cannot some plan be adopted by which the depositor will be made to feel the same confidence in the National bank as the note-holder, and by which the one will be as well protected as the other? Mr. Flannagan finds that from 1865 to 1880, inclusive, the proven claims against insolvent banks amounted to $26,820,356; the losses sustained, $6,638,839; the taxes paid to government on circulation, $45,887,962. From 1881 to 1884, inclusive, the proven claims against insolvent banks were $11,659,454; losses sustained, $2,885,714; taxes paid to government on circulation, $12,469,029.

From these figures we gather some significant facts, which suggest an ample remedy for the ends complained of. From 1865 to 1880 the taxes paid on circulation were $49,067,606 more than the total amount of proven claims against insolvent banks, and $39,249,123 more than the losses sustained by the public from insolvent banks for the same time; from 1881 to 1884 the taxes paid on circulation were $809,575 more than the proven claims, and $9,583,315 more than the losses sustained. Instead, therefore, of continuing the agitation of the repeal of the tax to government, it is proposed to apply it to the liquidation of the affairs of insolvent banks and the payment of losses sustained by depositors. To this end an act will be submitted to the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress at the next session, the provisions of which are substantially as follows:

The amount which shall hereafter be collected from National banks, under the provisions of section 5,214, Revised Statutes, shall be held and kept by the Treasurer of the United States as a Guarantee Deposit Fund, and whenever this fund shall accumulate to the sum of $20,000,000, the collection of the tax shall become inoperative until the fund shall have been reduced below $15,000,000 in the process of the settlement of the affairs of banks which have become insolvent. The amount of this fund in excess of $1,000,000 may be invested in interest-bearing bonds of the United States, and registered in the name of the Comptroller of the Currency in trust for the Guarantee Deposit Fund, and the interest, as it accrues, added to the principal of the fund.

Whenever any National bank shall be placed in the hands of a receiver, after satisfactory proof of all claims and the adjustment of mutual indebtedness the Treasurer of the United States shall hold, subject to the order of the Comptroller of the Currency, such amount of the Guarantee Deposit Fund as may be necessary to liquidate and pay in full said claims, and the Comptroller shall immediately issue his checks in full settlement to all claimants. In case the available cash to the credit of the fund is not sufficient to pay the claims in full, the Comptroller shall transfer to the Treasurer a sufficient amount of the bonds held in trust as before mentioned to make up the deficit, which the Treasurer shall sell in open market for the benefit of the fund.

Receivers of insolvent banks shall take charge of and collect the assets, and pay them into the Treasury for the benefit of the Guarantee Deposit Fund, so far as said fund may have been charged with the payment of the liabilities of said insolvent banks, and nothing in the act is intended to relieve the stockholders of such insolvent banks from any liability existing by reason of laws now in force. The funds of any National bank whose affairs have been finally closed, or which has been in the hands of a receiver for five years, or which has been in voluntary liquidation for the same period, shall be paid into the Treasury to the credit of the Guarantee Deposit Fund, which shall be chargeable with the circulating notes of such insolvent corporations. The fund now in the United States Treasury, amounting to $2,146,503, which has accumulated from the non-presentation of notes lost and destroyed in the hands of the people, is also to be applied to the protection of National bank depositors.

We make no apology for the extent of space which we have devoted to the consideration of this subject—of vital importance to our business interests throughout the whole country. In our judgment the bill suggested effectively meets the end proposed to be gained, and will avail to afford full protection hereafter to depositors in National banks.

THE CUMBERLAND FAIR.

We send out with this issue of the paper a supplement devoted to the interests of our Fair next week, with the manifold attractions offered to visitors and exhibitors in a splendid list of special premiums, various amusements, evening entertainments, &c.

We desire once more to impress upon our readers—and especially the citizens of Fayetteville—the importance of giving their warm support and a portion of their time to the exhibition. The annual fair of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society is emphatically one of the prized institutions of our town and county—a promoter of our agricultural prosperity, a potent factor in the building up and increase of our business and a beneficent element in our social relations.

Let our housewives contribute of their stores to swell the exhibition; let the farmer and the artisan offer a tribute of their skill; let us all by attendance on the grounds extend a hospitable welcome to our neighbors and strangers from abroad—and the gratifying success of the Twenty-third Annual Fair will be a matter for congratulation on all sides.

WASHINGTON WRIT.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Assembling of Congress and the Work before It—Legislative Lore and Committee Chairmanships—Governmental Gleanings and Political Prospects—Current Capers of Carolinians—"Maxwell's" Melange.

Special Correspondence of Observer and Gazette.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 27, 1885.—In exactly six weeks from yesterday the Forty-ninth Congress will have assembled. This will be the first, or long, session of the new Congress; it will last until the "dog days" of next summer, and many members of both the Senate and the House are already here.

There is absolutely no doubt of the re-election of Carlisle to the Speakership, and it is the prevailing opinion that most of the present officers of the House will be retained in their positions. A vacancy exists in the doorkeepership, however, Mr. Wintersmith having died since the adjournment of the last Congress, and a lively fight is in progress over the place. Capt. Donelson, of Tennessee, at present chief clerk in the folding room, is a candidate for the position and is believed to have the inside track in the race at present.

LEGISLATIVE LORE.

The three principal measures to claim the attention of Congress at its approaching session are tariff reduction, silver coinage and the educational bill. However desirable "tariff reform" may be to the minds of many people, I cannot conceive why the agitation of the question should enter into the deliberations of the next House. To "make a record" would be no excuse, for Mr. Morrison and his little bill made *that* (such as it was) in the last House. The Democratic majority in the next House will be about forty-two; in the last it was seventy odd. The tariff bill failed to pass then by two votes. The low tariff men, however, claim that, notwithstanding the decreased Democratic majority, a similar bill could pass the House this winter. The logical part of this claim is not apparent to me; but, for the sake of argument, admit the assertion as a truth: What would be gained by it? The House knows full well that every Republican member of the Senate—with one possible exception—would oppose such a bill, and this would result in its defeat in the Senate by a majority of five or seven, as the case may be, even if every Democratic Senator voted for the measure—a doubtful contingency in two or three cases. I am a believer in the practicability of a wise "tariff reform," but the agitation of the question at this time can result in nothing save the useless expenditure of the most valuable part of the time of Congress.

THE COINAGE BILL.

The silver question is more prominent before the country just now than the tariff issue. I am no financier, and shall not attempt to discuss this abstruse question in these letters; but, rather, leave you to be informed through the Congressional debates on the subject, of which all indications point to a marvelously full crop.

THE EDUCATIONAL BILL.

Mr. Blair will again introduce his educational bill in the Senate, and it will doubtless go through that body as easily as before. It was so far down on the calendar that it was not reached in the House at the last session. It had considerable opposition in that body then, however, and will probably encounter the same thing in a milder form when it gets before the present House. Many Southern members who were averse to the passage of the bill at that time based their opposition on the fact that a Republican administration would superintend the distribution of the funds, etc. Since Cleveland's election it is reasonable to presume that these objections have disappeared. I am of the opinion that the bill will become a law.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.

There are fifty-five committees in the House, and, as usual, a great deal of interest is manifested in the Speaker's designation of chairmen of them. Twenty-six of the chairmen of committees in the last House were not reelected. Speaker Carlisle will probably reappoint many, if not all, of the twenty-nine old chairmen who have been returned, and if he adheres to the practice of some of his predecessors he will, as a rule, appoint the second member (if reelected) on the committees of which the former chairmen are not on the roll of the new House. This policy would make Representative Skinner, of the First district, chairman of the Committee on Mines and Mining, in which position he could and undoubtedly would render good service in the interest of that rapidly growing industry in our State. Some of the committees will, however, necessarily be reorganized, and if Col. Wharton J. Green gets his deserts he will be given the chairmanship of an important one. I should like to see him promoted to the chairmanship of the Committee on Agriculture, as a member of which he rendered much valuable service in the last Congress. Two North Carolina Congressmen were chairmen of committees in the last House, neither of whom wae reelected—Scales on Printing and Vance on Patents.

In the Senate a recast of the committees will also be made, but not by the Vice President, the presiding officer of that body, as many suppose. According to the rules of the Senate, the prerogative belongs to the majority, and as the Senate is still Republican the majority of each committee and the chairmen of all the important ones will be of that political faith, as a matter of course.

POLITICAL PROSPECTS.

Democratic statesmen, many of whom are now here from all parts of the Union, are on the tiptoe of expectation anent the New York and Virginia elections, which occur one week from to-day. Probably the most interested man in this country, not excepting the candidates themselves, in the result of next Tuesday's balloting is Mr. Grover Cleveland. He is anxious for an endorsement of his "policy" by the Democratic voters of his own State especially, and if New York should fail to go Democratic it is believed by many that President Cleveland would take a "swing around the circle" that would totally eclipse the historic performance of Andy Johnson—in other words, that he would cut loose from the mugwumps and "tenderfeet" and pursue a vigorous Jacksonian policy. An old-time North Carolina Democrat, to whom I suggested this, exclaimed: "Then I hope to God the Radicals will carry the State by ten million majority!" There is no reason for disguising the truth in this letter, and I simply voice the opinion of New York Democrats when I say that there is a good deal of uncertainty about the result of the election in New York next week. I hope that Gov. Hill will pull through, but it is not a foregone conclusion that he will. The Republicans have healed all their differences and are pulling a concerted and mighty stroke with the political oar, while the Democrats of New York City are rent asunder by dissensions, and have nominated two sets of local candidates—Tammany and County Democracy. Each of these will trade Gov. Hill for Republican votes for the local candidates, and the Democratic State ticket is bound to be the sufferer. It is believed, however, that the Democrats will be victorious, but not by a very large majority. President Cleveland will go home to vote.

In Virginia the outlook is much brighter, and if Gen. Lee and a Democratic legislature are not triumphantly elected the reports sent to Chairman Barbour, who lives just across the Potomac, in Alexandria, have been falsified. John Sherman arrived here Saturday night and left for Virginia yesterday to speak in behalf of the Republican ticket. It is devoutly hoped that he will stumble across the silver-tongued John W. Daniel while there, and if he does I guarantee that he will be flayed alive. Sherman's speech delivered here Saturday night was the weakest effort I ever heard from any man of prominence. His threat to reduce the Congressional representation of the South to the basis of the white vote reminded me very forcibly of the consumptive gladiator in the representation of Ajax defying the lightning.

CAROLINA AND CAROLINIANS.

A committee of gentlemen representing the rice-growing interests of Eastern North Carolina, South Carolina and Louisiana are here. They have called on the Commissioner of Customs and the Secretary of the Treasury, when and to whom they protested against the recent action of the Collector of Customs at New York. This official is exacting a duty of only 20 per cent. *ad valorem* on food rice instead of the 2½ cents per pound recommended by the surveyor of the port, and these gentlemen tell me that in their opinion the existing rates, if maintained, will ruin their business. India annually produces millions of bushels of rice, and could produce as many millions more if there was a ready market for it; these gentlemen insist that at a duty of only 20 per cent. *ad valorem* that country could ship its crop to the United States and sell it at a price much less than the cost of production here. Senator Ransom *chaperoned* the delegation.

Among the fourth-class postmasters appointed during the past week were the following in North Carolina: Leicester, G. M. Smudder; Fair Bluff, J. B. Waddell; Banner's Elk, Wilson Kime; Oak Grove, W. Clout; Nicholson's Mills, J. A. Nicholson; Rogers's Store, D. K. Moore; Willow Branch, W. T. Draper, Ozark, Miss M. E. Park; Burgess, H. H. Griffin; Edwardsville, Mrs. M. J. McMickle; Richmond, M. F. Kirkman; Glen Ayre, J. M. Ayres.

Squire O. Deaver, a North Carolina Republican clerk in the Treasury department, who was dismissed on the 1st inst., has been reinstated in office. He is a brother-in-law to Dr. Tyre York, I believe, and brought Democratic influence to bear on the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mrs. Palmer, the postmistress at Pittsboro, will probably be succeeded by a new appointee at an early day. The application of Mrs. Laura Horne has been filed and she may get the appointment. Representative Cox has also protested against the retention of postmaster Kirkland at Chapel Hill, and expects his successor to be named shortly.

Our highly "colored" (if black has been decided to be a color) Minister to Liberia, Moses A. Hopkins, of Franklinton, starts for the field of his new duties early next week. For the past ten or fifteen days he has been favoring colored congregations in Washington, Boston and elsewhere with biblical eloquence. He says he is neither a Democrat nor a Republican, and he will not even acknowledge that he is a mugwump. He confesses that he is at present Minister to Liberia, however—with the accent on the "Minister to Liberia."

Justice Merrimon having declined the appointment of commissioner to examine the completed section of the Northern Pacific Railroad, Col. L. Q. Washington, a talented newspaper correspondent of this city, has been selected to fill the vacancy in the commission thus created.

Ed. Graham Haywood, Jr., of Raleigh, a Republican clerk in the First Comptroller's office, Treasury department, was yesterday promoted from a first to a second-class clerkship, at a salary of $1,400.

Col. W. P. Canady, of the Wilmington *Post*, appears to be discharging his duties of Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate to the satisfaction of the Republican majority, and will probably be continued in that office.

A prominent society lady remarked the other day that she hoped Mrs. Pembroke Jones would accompany her esteemed father, Representative Green, to Washington this winter and again spend the season at the capital. Mrs. Jones is a great favorite in society circles here, and no North Carolina lady who visits Washington is more universally admired and esteemed.

North Carolina visitors and denizens here are busily discussing Senator Vance and his probable attitude toward the administration when Congress assembles. The basis of the discussion is the recent *Courier-Journal* interview. As brother Caldwell, of the Statesville *Landmark*, remarks, "it will be unfortunate for Senator Vance and his State" if an open rupture should be brought about between the Senator and the President; but I do not anticipate anything of the kind. Senator Vance does not agree with Mr. Cleveland in his policy, and he certainly has a right to his convictions and to the expression of them—but I have no idea that he intends to antagonize or make war on the administration.

MAXWELL.

THE CULTURE OF TOBACCO.

Cumberland's Opportunity—"Millions in It."

Correspondence of Observer and Gazette.

WINSTON, N. C., Oct. 27, 1885.—The well defined theory that animals, birds and insects migrate to new fields has its parallel even in trade, which forms no exception to the general rule.

Now, to apply the same theory to the vegetable kingdom, you might say, is "carrying the foolishness too far." But only a few years ago cotton was not admitted as one of the products adapted to the soil and climate of Cumberland county, and this year I guess there are from 12,000 to 15,000 bales produced, while wheat, which but a few years since was not regarded as one of our crops, is now largely grown.

Wheat and cotton have nearly filled the vacuum in production caused by the failure of turpentine, which, having exhausted the forests of this section, has gradually shifted to Georgia, Florida and Alabama.

Hitherto this county has had but two articles of commercial value for export—naval stores and lumber—and by commercial value I mean that which belongs to articles shipped out of the State. Our grain and meat, of course, cannot compete with that of the Western States, so that we have had to live like the silkworm within our own cocoons.

I have read with interest your article on the culture of tobacco; and, during my visit to this place, I have collected some facts which may be worth the consideration of reflecting people. I learn that much of the Virginia land heretofore producing tobacco is worn-out, and the veteran producers are seeking new fields; young men from that State desiring to start in life are looking for a more promising locality, and I am fully satisfied that our section offers them the opportunity.

Utilize the tobacco-producing capacity of the lands in the vicinity of Fayetteville, and our population would increase, while the money value of its agricultural products would be largely augmented, and I am assured by business men that warehouses would follow the cultivation of the plant, and the establishment of factories would come with the warehouses.

In Winston five factories have been put up in the last two years, working from three to eight hundred hands each, and three more will soon be in operation; two have been established at Kernersville, three at High Point and three or four at Greensboro. These enterprises have increased the population of the several towns immensely, and a prominent tobacco manufacturer told me to-day that the price of the leaf must rise, as the investment of capital is too large to admit of its lying idle. He also added that the supply of raw material must hereafter come from new sources, the exhausted Virginia lands not furnishing it in sufficient quantities, and he assured me that if the people of Cumberland would raise enough of the leaf he would guarantee the erection of a factory.

I believe that by a united effort we can add greatly to the wealth of Fayetteville by the building of one or more factories; and, though I may be regarded as a "Col. Mulberry Sellers" now, the time will come when the truth of what I have written will impress itself upon our people.

These manufacturers and traders in tobacco are by no means stupid; a man who can begin with $3,000 and accumulate $150,000 in nine years has not been working for nothing. M.

DIED.

ELLIOT.—At the residence of Dr. R. R. Robeson, at Kyle's Landing, Cumberland county, on Sunday morning, 25th inst., Miss MARY J. ELLIOT, aged 25 years.

Miss Elliot was an orphan, the daughter of George and Mary Elliot, who died when Mary was very young. She had for months been an invalid, but her death was sudden and unexpected. Many fond hopes are blighted by this seemingly untimely death, but there is precious hope in the sad event. "We sorrow not as those who have no hope."

McB.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CONVULSIONS, FITS, ETC., ARE FREQUENTLY caused by an army of worms gnawing, gnawing, night and day, eating the vitals away. Shriner's Indian Vermifuge is a safe and cheap remedy.

TEXIAN TALK.

The Success an Atlanta Article Has Achieved in the Lone Star State.

"We Live and Permit Others to Exist."

DEXTER, TEXAS, March 16, 1885.

BLOOD BALM CO.: It is a great pleasure to us to state to you that your B. B. B. takes the lead of all blood purifiers in this country, on account of the cures it has effected since we have handled it. We had a case of scrofula in our neighborhood, of long standing, who had used all patent medicines which were recommended to him; besides this, he also had several doctors attending him, but everything failed to effect any good. He grew worse every day, and had not left his bed for the last six months. His name is Servenka, and we got a neighbor of his to persuade him to try B. B. B. and after using only one bottle he left his bed for the first time in six months.

To the present time he has used less than three bottles and he is walking around visiting his friends in the neighborhood. He has gained strength and flesh rapidly. All scrofula sores are healing finely, and you never saw a happier man than he is. Nearly everybody for miles around has heard of this wonderful cure, and all who need a blood remedy call for the B. B. B.

We had a case of nasal catarrh in our own family (a little girl of four years old), who has been using B. B. B. for about two weeks, and already seems to be about well.

We have only three bottles left, and want you to ship us six dozen bottles.

We take pleasure in recommending B. B. B. as a medicine worthy of the entire confidence of the public. Its action is more rapid than any blood remedy we ever handled.

LIEDTKE BROS.

Oct. 15, 1885. 4t

A Little Gold Was Spent.

Mr. Z. A. Clark, of Atlanta, Ga., in speaking of $480.00 in gold, desires to say to the readers of this paper, that the whole of the above amount was spent in a fruitless effort in finding relief from a terrible Blood Poison affecting his body, limbs and nose—presenting ugly running ulcers. He is now sound and well, having been cured by the most speedy and wonderful remedy ever before known, and any interested party who may need a Blood Purifier will learn from him that three bottles of B. B. B. restored his appetite, healed all ulcers, relieved his kidneys, and added twenty-one pounds to his weight in thirty days.

Oct. 15, 1885. 4t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

AS SEDBERRY'S DRUG STORE

IS HEADQUARTERS

For Everybody,

VISITORS TO THE FAIR

are respectfully invited to call and make themselves at home. If they need

Pure Drugs, Medicines,

Oils, Paints or Fancy Articles,

SEDBERRY'S STOCK IS ALWAYS COMPLETE.

He guarantees satisfaction in every particular.

Oct. 29-2t.

NEW ADVER[TISEMENTS].

OPERA [House] and Farming

[FOR] SALE

RETURN OF THE PRO[PERTY] OF COUNTY.

STANDA[RD] ual Survey.

DRAMATIC CO[MPANY] OF THE SUPE-County, at Fall

Brass Band and Orc[hestra] House in Fay-

S. B. McELRETH,.....[OCTOBER], 1885,

HARRY BROWN,..... as the Neill

d County on

Nicholson

st Town-

re Plank

5 NIGHTS d and

Commencing bli-

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER piece to Romany Rye, entitled

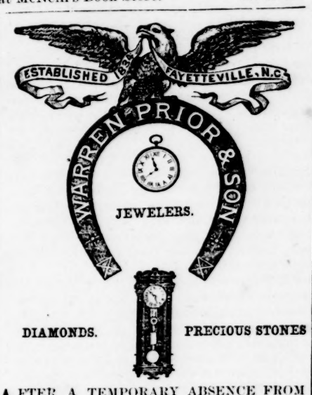
In the beautiful legendary drama, compi[led]

ZINGARA,

Or Flower of the Forest.

Admission 50 cents; children under 12 years, 25 cents.

☞ Reserved seats 75 cents. Now on sale at McNeill's Book Store. oct 29-1t



AFTER A TEMPORARY ABSENCE FROM our old stand, where we were burned out January 16th, we wish to state that we shall occupy our new

Iron, Glass and Stone Front Building

to-day, and, with greatly increased facilities for the display of goods, having increased our space seven hundred square feet. Our stock will be complete in a few days, and replete with novelties of domestic and foreign manufacturers, and in extent greater than was ever exhibited in this market.

WE EXTEND A CORDIAL INVITATION

to all to visit our store and to those, who do not wish to make purchases we assure them that they will be accorded the same polite attention as will be the purchaser.

oct 29 tf WARREN PRIOR & SON.

W. J. McDONALD, Jr.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

(Opposite Overbaugh House),

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

LIQUORS, WINES,

Tobacco, Cigars and Tobacconist's Goods.

Distiller's Agent for

PURE NORTH CAROLINA RYE AND CORN

WHISKIES,

Sweet and Sour Mash, Apple and Peach Brandies.

Sole Agent for the

Celebrated Blue Grass Kentucky Rye Whiskey,

Pure Barley Malt Whiskey for medicinal use.

IMPORTED GOODS A SPECIALTY.

Oysters---A. Selected.

Received from Suffolk daily and served in any style desired at my Saloon. FAMILIES FURNISHED by quart or gallon.

☞ My Oyster Saloon is in rear of my wholesale and retail liquor establishment.

The patronage extended to me in the past is sufficient guarantee of my ability to give satisfaction.

W. J. McDONALD, Jr.

A CARD.

I beg to state to my friends in Bennettsville and surrounding counties that I am now located with W. J. McDonald, Jr. All orders will receive my prompt and most careful attention. Thanks for past favors.

Very respectfully,

W. R. WICKER.

oct 29 tf

OVERBAUGH HOUSE,

A. OVERBAUGH, Proprietor,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE LIBERAL PATRONAGE OF COMMERcial Agents and travelers is a sufficient guarantee of its excellent accommodations and good management. It stands among the first hotels of the State. Owned by the proprietor, every effort possible is put forth for the pleasure and comfort of its guests.

oct 29 tf.

LAND SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AUTHORITY GIVEN IN A certain deed executed by Gaster & Harrington and recorded in Book 2, No. 3, page 425, I shall offer for sale on Monday, November 30th, at the Market House in Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock, M., the following lands, viz:

The stable lot on Donaldson Street in Fayetteville.

The J. H. Benoy house and lot south of Fayetteville.

Two small tracts of land in Rockfish Township known as the George Graham land.

☞ Terms of sale, cash.

GEORGE P. McNEILL,

Assignee of

GASTER & HARRINGTON.

Oct. 28-ts

Administrator's Notice.

HAVING QUALIFIED AS ADMINISTRATOR upon the estate of John Geddy, Sr., I hereby give notice to all persons having claims against said estate to exhibit the same to me before October 29th, 1886. Parties indebted to said estate are notified that they must settle without delay.

McD. GEDDIE, Adm'r

JOHN GEDDIE, Sr.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 28, 1885. oct 29-6t

Cumberland House.

I AM NOW FULLY PREPARED TO ACCOMMODATE the TRAVELLING PUBLIC.

Am Nearer and More Convenient to the Depot than Any Hotel in Town.

All I ask is a trial, as I shall spare no effort to please.

D. H. BELL.

Proprietor.

October 1, 1885. 138-6m

ATTENTION

COTTON PLANTERS!

For the better accommodation of my many friends and patrons on the

EAST SIDE of the RIVER,

and, at the same time, for, I hope, my own pecuniary advancement, I have taken charge of and will this season operate the

FORT GIN

at the same stand and the

BRUTON GIN

up on the River Road, in connection with my

Merchant Mills' Gin.

As I propose to put these Gins and Gin Houses in *first-class order* and

Run Them as Gins Ought to be Run,

ON BUSINESS PRINCIPLES,

WITH PLENTY OF CAPABLE,

POLITE AND ATTENTIVE HANDS,

I respectfully solicit your ginning, fully assu[red] that you shall have no cause to grumble [at] *the time taken or the manner in which* [it is] done.

[TOM]LINSON will be associ[ated] in the management of these [Gins], he being *treated right*

[Gin] will be run as [before] stand

[Re]spectfully,

[Mrs. JOHN] GI[LLIS].

MILLINERY!

I HAVE JUST RETURNED FROM NEW YORK AND BALTIMORE, HAVING SELECTED A

Fine and Beautiful Stock of Goods,

COMPRISING ALL THE MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES OF

Hats, Bonnets,

FANCY FEATHERS,

BIRDS AND RIBBONS.

—IN FACT—

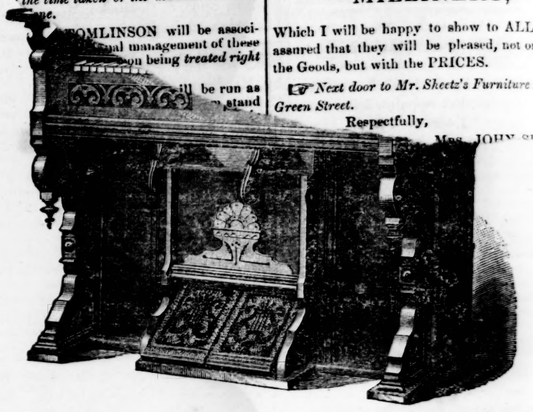
All the LATEST Novelties in MILLINERY,

Which I will be happy to show to ALL, feeling assured that they will be pleased, not only with the Goods, but with the PRICES.

☞ *Next door to Mr. Sheetz's Furniture Store, on Green Street.*

Respectfully,

Mrs. JOHN GI[LLIS].



Full size. Handsome Case. Elegant tone. Lasting material. Same instrument other dealers charge $125 for.

McNEILL & CO.,

—DEALERS IN—

PIANOS, ORGANS, MUSIC, VIOLINS, GUITARS, HORNS, STRINGS, STRINGS, &C., &C.

Oct. 15 tf

NEW STORE. NEW GOODS.

BROWN & RODDICK,

27 HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE.

We take pleasure in informing the general public of Fayetteville and surroundings that we are now opening a FULL LINE of

DRY GOODS,

and will take pleasure in showing them to ALL who may favor us with a call.

We call your special attention to our

BLACK GROS GRAIN SILK,

[ON]E INCHES WIDE--$1.00 AND $1.25;

COLOR AND WEAR GUARANTEED.

WE ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR THESE BRANDS IN THIS CITY AND IN WILMINGTON.

—OUR STOCK OF—

DRESS GOODS

CANNOT BE SURPASSED, CONSISTING OF

BLACK AND COLORED CASHMERES--All Grades.

COMBINATION SUITS,

IN FLANNEL, HOMESPUN AND CASHMERE—PRONOUNCED BY ALL TO BE THE MOST STYLISH GOODS EVER BROUGHT TO THIS MARKET.

Hamburg Edging; Oriental, Italian, Swiss and Irish Laces in Great Variety and Cheaper than Ever.

KING'S RUFFLING—STILL IN GREAT DEMAND.

A Splendid Assortment of

LADIES,' MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S WRAPS AND SHAWLS.

A Few Pairs of those Full Regular Striped HOSE left, at 12½c, Worth 50c.

Our 21c. CORSET Still Leads.

Call and see our stock of

BLANKETS AND BED COMFORTS;

It will pay you to examine them.

LADIES,' CHILDREN'S and GENTLEMEN'S UNDERWEAR—in all Grades.

We have not space to enumerate all the BARGAINS we are every week receiving. A personal visit only will cover that ground. You will find it to your interest to look over our stock before making your purchases.

BROWN & RODDICK,

27 Hay Street, Fayetteville.

☞ Branch Store North Front Street, Wilmington, N. C.

October 8, 1885. 139 tf

STOVES. STOVES.

WE have a LARGE ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES, all numbers. Also OIL STOVES, REFRIGERATORS, ICE-CREAM FREEZERS, WATER-COOLERS, LEMON SQUEEZERS, TIN TOILET-SETS, GARDEN and DRY-WELL PUMPS, VALLEY GUTTERING, &C.

—ALSO—

CANE-MILLS, COPPER and GALVANIZED EVAPORATORS, STEAM-FITTINGS, BLACK and GALVANIZED IRON PIPE.

At

July 2, 1885. McMILLAN BROS. 125-tf

...d the divine authority and ... Church of God from the ...e shall neglect to hearken, ... Church: but if he neglect to ...ch, let him be unto thee as ...n and a publican." Matt., ...

...n the Bible the establishment ... is set forth, its power and ...earing the seal of Christ, are ... unmistakable terms with the ...evangelization—"Go ye and teach ...ons," "Bear my name unto the Gen... repentance and baptism for the remission of sin; the laying on of hands; and partaking of the broken body and blood of the Lord at His table. It is through the Church that we know Christ—His life, His work and His sacrificial death. It existed with just such power as was exercised in the days of St. Paul, before a line of the Scriptures were written. Consult the history of heathenism, the history of civilized heathenism, the history of the Roman Empire just before the coming of the Saviour, if you would know the condition of mankind without the Church. Do you, who profess to recognize its power and bow to its authority, hear the Church bearing the seal of Christ? Do you preach Him crucified, and bear His name to all nations? Have you received baptism for the remission of sin? Have you bowed yourselves in the agony of contrition before the offer of His broken body and shed blood? If not, then you do not hear the Church, bearing the seal of Christ. The time will come, if there be not this true and thorough repentance, that the voice of invitation will come not from the Church, but the cry of supplication from the sin-burdened soul—perhaps too late and in vain.

...House.
...ncious Stones, &c.

SUNDAY MORNING'S SERVICES.

The Preaching of the Word—Impressive Lessons from the Pulpit.

At the Methodist church the Rev. F. H. Wood preached from the text, "For God sent not His Son into the world to condemn the world, but that the world through Him might be saved." John, chap. 3, verse 17. The reverend speaker said that the apostle made this declaration both in a negative and positive sense. As the text plainly showed, Christ came not to condemn but to save. Nor to save a portion of the world, but all mankind. This redemption was coextensive with the fall. "Since through Adam all men fell, so through Christ shall all be made alive." Yet there were many professing christians who were lost. Though they had knowledge of Christ's salvation, through weakness they went down to death. It was the duty of those strong in the faith to be as props to the feeble brethren and support their tottering footsteps to the home above, and when the feeble ones entered there the props would surely find entrance also. Again there were those who were lost by a profession of disbelief in Christ's power to save. But it made no difference how broad and deep the stream of sin in the land might be, the stream of grace was full and overflowing always, and God had never said of it, "Thus far shalt thou go and no farther." The speaker very feelingly spoke of the great comfort it gave him as a preacher of the Word to be able to proclaim that salvation was in the reach of mankind. Oh, what a grand possibility man's *will* contained! The question was not one of the power of God to save, but the willingness of man to be saved.

AT THE BAPTIST CHURCH

Sunday morning Rev. Fred. W. Eason preached a very fine sermon to a large congregation from the text, "Awake, O sword, against my Shepherd and against the man that is my fellow, saith the Lord of hosts: smite the Shepherd, and the sheep shall be scattered, and I will turn my hand upon the little ones." Zechariah, chap. 13, verse 17. Very effectively the scene was pictured of Elijah on the mountain, surrounded by his enemies, the priests of Baal, who had assembled to prove and justify their creed and belief. The day was far spent, and they had failed in their efforts, and as the shades of night were closing in Elijah invoked from heaven a shaft of fire and swept them from the face of the earth. Then another picture was presented:—that of a man flying through the desert, until at last his almost superhuman strength and endurance fail, and, falling, his face is buried in the sands—Elijah again, deserted and alone—the loneliness of soul and heart.

Oh, this soul loneliness, this sensation of utter desolateness, this lack of sympathy from fellow man, this feeling that there is no one to whom we can pour out our heart's troubles, who will share with us the burdens of our life! Have you never felt it, my hearers? I believe many of you have, for in the best types of manhood and womanhood there is not found a desire for commingling with the gay, butterfly, shoddy world, and doubtless many of you feel this soul loneliness, this sadness of heart, this longing for sympathy amid life's troubles.

And so it was with Jesus when on this earth. He was human—the very personification of humanity; and how He longed for sympathy! how His heart yearned for the companionship of those who could feel for Him and with Him! And yet how far removed from the world He was, and how very lonely was His life. To His sensitive nature and pure soul the sin of the world was repugnant in the highest degree; yet He saw as much of it as any mortal man. Born in a city and passing nearly all of His life in cities, He was thrown in constant contact with the wickedness of the world; and through it all there was no one to give Him that sympathetic consolation He so much desired. And even in the end He was denied aught to soften the pain and sorrow of the closing hours; even His Father was not with Him then. And the three who went with Him into Gethsemane slept as He sorrowed in His desolation. Even in His last hours He calls to His Father, but He must even die alone and friendless. "The good Shepherd is smitten and the sheep are scattered."

The speaker had read somewhere that Harold, the last of the Saxon kings, inscribed over his heart the name of Edith, his betrothed, and when he ascended the throne he placed above it the word, "England," saying he belonged first to his country and his subjects. So you, my hearers, must make your love of earthly objects second to your love of Christ if you would enjoy peace of heart; and if this loneliness of heart and soul is yours, to the Savior you must look for consolation and relief. He is the only source of comfort, his is the only power to ease your troubled heart. Will you come to Him and accept his blessed companionship and love?

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

At St. John's Church, Rev. Dr. Huske in a discourse very strong in argument and close reasoning, admirably coherent and well-sustained throughout, and very attractive with the magnetism of fervent

The Cotton Market.

The very favorable weather which has prevailed during the past few weeks has had the effect of throwing cotton very freely on the market. The receipts of the last ten days have been quite large, and up to date there are indications of a very brisk trade this week.

The advantages of Fayetteville as a cotton market do not receive the full measure of appreciation which they deserve. The absence of the system of grading gives all the benefit in the end to the producer; for, while the best cotton brought to market may not apparently get its full value, a quotation of 9 cents or any stated price means better average rates for cotton than in any market where the article is strictly graded.

Business Very Satisfactory.

You will hear the sound of no croaking in the counting rooms or throughout the stores and warehouses of our business firms since the opening of the fall and winter season. Merchants in every branch of trade speak in gratified terms of what has been done so far, and are full of sanguine expectation of what is to come.

The market was never better supplied to meet the demands of a large and growing business. Grocery and supply houses are carrying complete and extensive stocks in their line, while in dry goods Fayetteville never offered superior advantages to wholesale and retail buyers.

The Public Schools.

Mr. H. McD. Robinson, the Superintendent of Public Instruction for Cumberland county, requests us to remind all persons designing to make application for teachers' positions in the public schools that the examinations take place on the second Thursday in February, April, July, September, October and December of every year, and that the next examination will therefore be held on the 10th of next December.

Private examinations are prohibited by law.

Almost a Serious Accident.

Last Tuesday afternoon, while a gang of workmen were lowering a very heavy segment of stone into its place in the masonry of the Wilson Railroad Bridge over Cape Fear River, a portion of the gearing broke, and there was a general crash of rock, machinery, wood-work, &c. The workmen fortunately saved themselves by leaping precipitately in every direction, but fragments of iron were thrown across the river to the distance of one hundred and fifty yards.

Excellent Work of the Committee.

The display of special premiums to please the fancy and gratify the taste of exhibitors in every department of the Fair next week is very creditable to the liberality of our business men and other contributors; and the officers of the society are certainly under obligations to the committee, Mr. E. L. Pemberton and Capt. John B. Broadfoot, who thoroughly canvassed the town.

Distinguished Visitors.

In his visit to Fayetteville next week his Excellency Gov. Scales will be accompanied by the Misses Scales, his daughters, Hon. S. M. Finger, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Hon Theo. F. Davidson, Attorney General of North Carolina.

Religious Notice.

Rev. Dr. J. C. Huske will lecture on confirmation in the school-room of St. John's Church to-morrow (Friday) evening at 8 o'clock.

LOCAL TWINKLINGS.

Miss McGee, of Belton, S. C., is paying a visit to her sister, Mrs. W. S. Prior.

Mrs. Galloway, of Madison county, N. C., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hill, in Fayetteville.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Leak have returned from their Northern tour, and have taken rooms at the Fayetteville Hotel.

Messrs. Warren Prior & Son have installed their handsome stock of jewelry, etc., in their beautiful new store on Hay street.

Capt. N. W. Ray's pretty residence on Green street has taken on handsome garb for the autumn season in a new coating of paint.

Mr. W. S. Prior, of the firm of Warren Prior & Son, and also one of the most esteemed and energetic commercial travelers "on the road," is now in town.

The many friends of Mrs. J. W. Mallett, who has taken a residence near the Masonic Lodge, will be delighted to welcome her and family back to Fayetteville.

We are glad to see Mr. Phil. Holland, Jr., again back home after a brief visit to New Berne, and to learn that the condition of his father has somewhat improved.

Sheriff McQueen this week moves his residence to the dwelling on Haymount recently owned and occupied by Mr. T. L. Love. We extend to him and his family a hearty welcome in our neighborhood.

Mr. J. A. Pemberton Jr., moves to the store recently occupied by Messrs. McNeill & Co.; McNeill & Co. move to the store just vacated by Mr. Pemberton. "Tom Forge moves to my shop and I move to his."

Mr. James D. McNeill's new residence—the Presbyterian parsonage on Anderson street remodeled, renovated and elevated from the ground—presents an attractive appearance, and makes a tasteful and delightful home.

The *River Queen* is a new steamer which will soon ply the Cape Fear River and present its claims to public patronage as a carrier of passengers and freight. Capt. A. H. Worth will command the handsome craft—an officer well known from many years of hard service and ripe experience.

It is to be hoped that the ladies friendly to the welfare of the Union Home and Hospital (and they are all its warm friends) will make the fancy-work table one of the prominent features of the Fair. It will be giving substantial aid to a laudable charity, and will prove quite an accession to the exhibition.

Mr. W. M. Decker has connected himself with the Bennettsville *Chronicle*, and left us this week to enter upon the duties of his new position. For many years, with occasional interruptions, we have been brought into intimate connection with Mr. Decker in the newspaper business, and our relations have always been pleasant and satisfactory. He has our sincere wishes for his future success.

GENERAL FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1885.

N. C. BACON—		HIDES—	
Hog Round,	12	Flint—good,	11
Sides,	10	Flint—damaged,	8@9
Hams,	15	Dry Salt,	10
WEST. BULK MEATS—		Green,	4½
Sides,	6@6¼	IRON—	
Shoulders,	5@5½	American,	3
WESTERN BACON—		Swedes,	5@6
Sides,	7½@8	LARD—	
Hams,	12½@15	N. Carolina,	10
Shoulders,	6@6½	Western,	7@10
BAGGING,	10½@12	LEATHER—	
BEEF—		Up country,	35@40
On foot,	2½	Sole, Hemlock,	25@27
Dressed,	5	Harness, chtry,	30
BEESWAX,	18@22	MOLASSES,	20@40
BUTTER—		NAILS—	
North Carolina,	20@25	(10d basis),	2.75@2.90
Northern,	20@35	PORK—	
COFFEE—		Fresh,	8
Java,	20	Mess,	(None.)
Rio,	9@11	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN,	90	Sweet,	30
COTTON TIES,	1.15@1.40	Irish—new,	75@1.00
CHICKENS,	15@20	SALT,	1.00
EGGS,	17½	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	6½@7½
N. C. Family,	4.50	Granulated,	7¼@9
West. Fam.,	4.50@7.50	SHEETINGS,	6
FODDER,	50@75	SHUCKS,	50
GRAIN—		TALLOW,	5@6
Corn—new,	60@65	WOOL,	15
Oats,	55@60	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	1.00@1.10	Corn Whisky,	1.45
Peas—new,	60@75	Rye Whisky,	1.65
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	1.65
N. Carolina,	50	Peach Brandy,	2.00
Northern,	1.00@1.25		

Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market.

COTTON.—The market opened on Monday of this week quiet at 8¼ cents, but declined in the afternoon of the same day to 8⅛, with sales at that price. On Tuesday the market was steady at 8⅛, with buyers and sellers apart, and yesterday it was quiet at the same figure.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits was steady yesterday at 31@31½ cents, with sales at both prices.

Rosin was dull, prices ranging from 60 cents for Common to $2.50 for fine grades.

Crude Turpentine—Hard 80@$1.00, Yellow Dip and Virgin $1.50.

Wilmington Market.

By Telegraph to Observer and Gazette.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 28, 1885.—Middling cotton closes steady at 9 cents. Spirits quiet at 33½ cents. Rosin dull at 80 cents for Strained and 85 cents for Good Strained. WORTH & WORTH.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27, 1885.—Cotton dull and easy at 9⅞ cents. Spirits dull at 36½ cents. Rosin dull at $1.02½ cents for Strained and $1.15 for Good Strained.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Valuable Farming Land FOR SALE.

ONE TRACT ON THE WESTERN SIDE OF Cape Fear River, about ten miles below Fayetteville, containing 68 acres—about 50 acres cleared. This land is well watered, lies well and is as well adapted to the growth of corn and cotton as can be found anywhere. The corn crop on it this year averaged 40 bushels to the acre.

Also one tract of 138 acres—20 acres cleared and well ditched—on the Wilmington road, 5 miles from Fayetteville. About 80 acres of this tract is most excellent swamp land, susceptible of the highest cultivation.

This land can be bought on very reasonable terms, and time will be given for the payment. For further particulars apply to this office or

THEOPHILUS EVANS.

Oct. 29-tf.

McAnge of Suffolk.

THE OYSTER.

THE APPRECIATION OF THE LUSCIOUS bivalves is coeval with man's tongue and palate. "The blind bard of Greece" alludes to them, the emperor Vitellus used to have them carried from the shores of Kent to grace his feasts in Rome, and whenever Sallust entertained his friend Lucullus at his villa at Tibur, the cook never failed to put him up a smoking saddle-rock stew. Julius Cæsar was a good deal of a *bon vicant*, and when he invaded Britain he carried with the army a large detachment of oyster openers from the Roman restaurants, just as in modern times we have the pioneer corps. It was from the lips of that illustrious heathen that the following touching couplet fell:

"The opener's knife the gaping shell commands,
And the salt liquor streams between his hands."

Oysters, like fish, are great brain food, and that wily old villain, Louis XI. of France, used to feed his learned men once a year on oysters to keep up their brain power. But it used up too much raw material—he had to substitute whales. Dean Swift, Cervantes, Dennis Kearney, Christopher North, Anna Dickenson, Napoleon I., and many other distinguished men were very fond of oysters, and Christopher North's "Noctes Ambrosiane," with the Ettrick Shepherd and other choice spirits, took their name from the delicious "fry" that were served up in cracker dust, with walnut sauce.

But the valuable life of Vitellus was cut short by dyspepsia, Cæsar's adventurous career was brought to a sudden halt by an everlasting frailing he got at the base of Pompey's statue, Anna Dickenson founded the drama in the early ages of the world's history, Napoleon spent his *green* old age fishing around St. Helena for oysters and crabs—and none of them ever lived to taste perfection in the Nansemond Oysters or give W. N. McAnge, of Suffolk, an order for his "A. Select"—orders promptly filled by the quart, gallon and upwards.

Ye who the sweetest joys of earth would taste,
And revel on the finest dish you ever knew,
Haste to the office, haste, oh haste,
And order a gallon for a fine, rich stew!

☞ Now ready to take orders.

G. W. LAKE, Agent,

Oct. 29-tf

ADVERTISEMENTS. | ADVERTISEMENTS.

MILLINERY AND NOTIONS —AND— FANCY GOODS!

OUR STOCK IS COMPLETE WITH NEW ADDITIONS OF THE

LATEST NOVELTIES EVERY WEEK!

BIRDS WITH RARE PLUMAGE of Gold, Silver, Jet and Steel.
SCARFS of the Brightest Tinsel.

HOODS, SACQUES, CORSETS, COLLARS AND CUFFS, COLLARETTES—
GOLD AND SILVER—The Very Latest; PLUSH, SATINS, SILKS AND VELVETS, TIPS, PLUMES, ORNAMENT-PINS, GLOVES.
With a LOVELY lot of

Pattern Hats, Bonnets, &c.,

To make lovely women look more lovely.

All CHEAP for Cash at Wholesale or Retail. Call early.

Mrs. DYE,
Hay St.

Oct. 22.—tf

"Money Saved---Money Made!"

DETERMINED TO INCREASE MY BUSINESS,
HAVE MY PLACE KNOWN
—AS THE—
Cheapest Store in Town,

I WILL SELL MY LARGE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

FRESH and DESIRABE GOODS, JUST RECEIVED, "CHEAPER" THAN They can be Bought "Anywhere Else."

"IN THE RING."

Owing to the Large Competition in the CLOTHING BUSINESS, I will sell my Complete and Large Stock of Clothing—Men's, Youth's and Boys—at Greatly Reduced Prices.

"MORE STEAM."

Also a Heavy Stock of BOOTS and SHOES—All Grades, and All Kinds, at the Very Lowest Rates.

SOLE AGENT FOR THE

A. A. Battles Shoe;

BEST IN THE MARKET—EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED.

☞ Come and see and be convinced.

GEO. ROSENTHAL,
Market Square,

Opposite B. E. Sedberry,
Fayetteville, N. C.

September 24, 1885. 137-3m

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

TO ENUMERATE THE MANY STYLES IN CUT AND FABRIC EMBRACED IN MY

Fall and Winter Stock
—OF—
CLOTHING,

WOULD OCCUPY TOO MUCH SPACE, BUT THERE ARE SEVERAL LINES WORTHY OF SPECIAL MENTION:

In

DRESS SUITS,

I HAVE

English Worsted in Diagonals and Baskets,
Both Black and Brown,
Four Button Cutaway Styles.

ALSO,

ELEGANT PRINCE ALBERT Coats and Vests,

WITH A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY CASSIMERE and WORSTED PANTS

TO SELECT FROM.

BUSINESS SUITS

IN BLACK, BLUE AND BROWN WORSTEDS,

BESIDES MANY NEW STYLES IN FANCY CASSIMERES.

In Round and Square Cut Sacks and Cutaway Frocks.

YOUTHS'

DRESS AND BUSINESS SUITS—A GREAT VARIETY, BOTH IN SACKS AND FROCKS.

FOR BOYS,

such an assortment was never before shown in this market—in School Suits and Suits for Sunday wear.

All the NEWEST SHAPES in

Stiff and Soft Hats,

In Black and Colors, can be found in my stock.

I have given special attention to the selection of

Underwear for Men,
—and in—
Furnishing Goods Generally,

I make an unusual display. In this line I have added to my stock

Underwear for Boys,

Also,

Boys' Dress Shirts and Linen Collars.

My sales have been unusually large this season, but almost daily arrivals of New Goods enable me to keep up stock.

Have just in an extraordinary line of

Overcoats for Men and Boys,
—AND—
Men's Fine Shoes,

Buttoned, Laced and Gaiters, Machine and Hand Made, of best makes.

Call and make your selections, and I guarantee to make prices satisfactory.

H. R. NOVITZKY.
The Fayetteville Clothier.

Oct. 8, 1885.

TO OUR PATRONS!

IN THANKING OUR FRIENDS for their past patronage we wish to say that if there has been any lack of proper attention or omission on our part, they were "errors of the head and not of the heart," and further, that if in the future anything of the kind should occur, a reminder of the fact will find us ready to make amends and to apply the proper remedy.

Under the sign of

A. S. HUSKE & CO.,

we expect to continue to keep in our stock of

FANCY GROCERIES

The FINEST GOODS Ever Brought to This Market,

and as improvements are made in the production and cure of food we propose to give the people of this section the opportunity of purchasing the BEST at the LOWEST possible rate.

Our Flours, Coffees, Teas, Sugars, Meats, Canned Goods—either Meats, Vegetables or Fruits—are all unsurpassed.

Our stock of

TOBACCO and CIGARS

is complete. We have no hesitation in saying we have another success in our

F. I. L. I. 1793 Cigar.

Everybody is pleased with it because it gives satisfaction and is a better smoke than any five-cent Cigar they have ever been able to buy.

Under the sign of "H. H. H.,"

HUSKE'S HARDWARE HOUSE,

there will ALWAYS be found a complete line of

HARDWARE.

Building Hardware and Nails a Specialty.

Locks, Hinges, &c., in great variety.

CARPENTER'S TOOLS, AXES, SHOVELS, SPADES, &C.

Pots, Ovens and Spiders,
Fire Dogs, Tongs and Shovels.

—TO ARRIVE—

in a few days, a line of

Pocket Cutlery

that will compare favorably with any stock in North Carolina.

☞ Orders by mail will receive our careful attention.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.
Oct. 8, 1885. 139-tf

T. W. BROADFOOT & CO.,
—SUCCESSORS TO—
S. J. HINSDALE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
PURE AND GENUINE
MEDICINES & CHEMICALS,
GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS,
PETROLEUM OIL AND LAMPS,
SPICES,
Fine Perfumery, Tooth and Hair Brushes,
Window Glass, Paints, Oils and Varnishes,
SOAPS, POTASH, STARCH, DYE-STUFFS,
Choice Green and Black Teas,
FERTILIZING CHEMICALS OF ALL KINDS.
PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TILLINGHAST'S CROCKERY STORE,

(100 Yards Above the Market.)

DAILY RECEIVING FRESH SUPPLIES.

IRONSTONE CHINA;
CHEAP WHITE WARES;
GLASS WARE, Crystal and Colored in variety;
LAMP GOODS of all kinds;
GOLD-BAND AND GOLD-LINED TEA SETS at low prices.
WHITE CHINA CUPS and SAUCERS of good quality at $1.00;
LOOKING GLASSES, both American and imported.

Very Large Stock of Tin Ware,

Open and by the Case, at extraordinarily low prices.

The best assortment of

Pocket Knives

IN TOWN, and the cheapest.

The best assortment of

Table Cutlery

IN TOWN, and the cheapest.

Fine lot of CARVERS.

A choice selection of

Agate Iron Ware,

(the best kitchen ware ever made,) especially for the ladies.

Also

COFFEE MILLS, SEIVES, SMOOTHING IRONS.

PORCELAIN and TIN-LINED SAUCEPANS.
BRASS and IRON ANDIRONS and SHOVELS and TONGS.

FENDERS

Made to order (so as to fit your hearth exactly).

TRIPLE SILVER-PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS, *LOWER THAN EVER.*

RUBBER DOOR MATS AND SPITTOONS,
Window-Shades and Shade Goods and Shade Fixtures.

A large stock

Wall Papers and Borders.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

To the Country Merchants who show their appreciation of the advantages offered by me in their frequent purchases I return my thanks, and invite their neighbors to join them. They will find in this large variety of goods all that they require in *several lines*, which they can buy in quantities to suit them at prices so low as to *net* as much profit as if bought North. Just try it and be convinced.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

Oct. 22. 4t

CHARLES HAIGH HAS REMOVED

to his new and commodious building between

His Old Stand and People's National Bank,

Where he has in store a full line of

Staple Groceries:

BACON,
LARD,
FLOUR,
SUGARS,
COFFEES,
TEAS,
SALT, MOLASSES, CANNED GOODS, &C.

Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars.

HARDWARE,
CUTLERY,
WOODEN-WARE,
LEATHER,
AXLES,
RIMS, &C.

Agricultural Implements,

With additional store accommodations, and a very complete assortment of everything wanted in my branch of trade, I confidently ask for a continuance of the generous patronage which has favored me in the past.

CHARLES HAIGH.

Oct. 22 tf

Millinery! Millinery!

I HAVE JUST RETURNED FROM THE Northern cities, and am now receiving my Winter Stock of

MILLINERY, NOTIONS
—AND—
FANCY GOODS.

You are invited to call and see

All the Latest Novelties.

MISS M. H. SMITH,
No. 19 Hay Street. Fayetteville, N. C.
Oct. 22, 1885. 2t

Misses' and Children's JERSEYS RECEIVED TO-DAY!

A COMPLETE LINE OF MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S JERSEYS,

In Black and Colors.

DIFFERENT STYLES AND PRICES.

FRANK THORNTON.

Oct. 15. tf

Excelsior Printing Co.

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE SOUTH
—FOR—
JOB AND COMMERCIAL PRINTING.

All work executed with neatness and despatch.

Oct. 15. 6m.

COAL! COAL!

25 Tons of ANTHRACITE COAL on the yard at

McMILLAN BROS.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

AS TO ZIEGLER'S SHOES,
—AND—
SANTELMI KID GLOVES,

I HAVE BEEN BEFORE THE PUBLIC TOO LONG TO RETROGRADE AT THIS LATE DAY AND RESORT TO MISREPRESENTATIONS OR SUBTERFUGES OF ANY KIND TO BOUY OR BOLSTER UP MY BUSINESS.

The Success and Phenomenal Growth

OF MY BUSINESS IS THE PROUDEST TESTIMONIAL OF THE PUBLIC CONFIDENCE AND PATRONAGE THAT I CAN POINT TO. I SAY WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST HESITATION, AND

Defying Contradiction

THAT CAN BE SUBSTANTIATED,

THAT I HAVE LED THE DRY GOODS TRADE IN FAYETTEVILLE

for years, by faithfully and zealously studying and filling the wants of the public, and I propose to retain the position I have won, if strict adherence to honest purposes, to the demands of the public, polite attention to customers and the

Largest Stock of Goods Within the Borders of the State

will tend to that end. I would scorn to make a public statement that I could not prove, and detest intimations and innuendoes thrown out by certain parties for the purpose of prejudicing public opinion against honest statements.

I have repeatedly and extensively advertised the fact that

I am Sole Agent for the sale of ZIEGLER BRO.'S Fine Shoes in Fayetteville, and the ONLY PARTY HERE who can obtain them Direct from the Manufacturers.

Statements were published last week that other parties in Fayetteville *had made arrangements with the Manufacturer to keep on hand a full line of these goods.*

Read this statement and draw your own conclusions:

OFFICE OF
ZIEGLER BROTHERS,
117, 119 & 121
NORTH FIFTH STREET.

Philadelphia, 10-10, 1885.

Mr. F. W. Thornton,

DEAR SIR:—We are in receipt of your esteemed favor of 8th, and after carefully noting contents, would say in reply that we are not selling our goods to any other house in your town save yourself, and no one has, therefore, any authority to advertise them except you.

Yours truly,
ZIEGLER BROS.,
Waters.

The original of this is in my possession, and will be cheerfully exhibited to any one desiring to see it.

The Santelmi Kid Glove

is a regular Standard Brand of GLOVES, as numbers of ladies in this city can testify. There are some Dry Goods merchants who disclaim any knowledge of or acquaintance with this brand of Glove, and endeavor to create the impression that it is a fraud. It is not at all surprising to me that parties with only a limited experience in the Dry Goods business should confess ignorance as to many matters connected with the trade.

Fully Warranted

Sometimes means a good deal, and sometimes means nothing. A merchant can fully warrant an article to be good and stop there. That is the way most Kid Gloves are *fully warranted*, but the manufacturers of the

Celebrated Santelmi

go further, and authorize their Agents to *fully warrant* every pair sold, and if they *break, rip or tear*, to

Refund the Money

or give a new pair in the place of them, at the option of the purchaser. Does any other House in the city make you this proposition? I think not. Be sure to call for SANTELMI when you want the

Best Glove Sold in the City,

and take NO OTHER. Beware of Gloves of similar name.

I employed THREE CLERKS about 20 years ago, but I now find it necessary to employ the following

LIST OF EMPLOYES:

SALESMEN:—
HECTOR McMILLAN,
CAPT. ISAAC JESSUP,
A. B. DAINGERFIELD,
ISAAC B. HAWLEY,
WILBUR G. HALL,
EDWARD J. FULLER,
J. W. McRAE,
J. ED. HAWLEY,
JNO. K. STRANGE.
J. McK. WOODWARD—BOOK-KEEPER.
JAS. F. JOHNSON—CASHIER.
ALBERT ELLIS, WILLIE GLOVER, } STOCK-CLERKS.

FRANK THORNTON.

A Spanish Madrigal.

Nestle closely, little hand,
Closely, warmly clasped in mine!
While across this evening land
Fainter grows the sunset shine,
And a low breeze thrills the pine,
Then serenely dies away
Past the stranded wreck of day;
Linger, little hand, in mine!

Whisper, voice of liquid tone,
Whisper in the captive's ear;
Of all voices earth has known,
Thine is sweetest, love, to hear;
Heaven therein seems strangely near,
Since it hath the fall and rise
Of the rills of paradise
On the soul's enraptured ear!

Tremble, oh! thou tender breast,
But for joy that, borne apart,
Love hath built for love a nest
In his deep entranced heart.
There, my gentler self, thou art
(While for thy pure-thoughted sake
All the songs of Eden wake)
Sheltered, tranquil and apart.

Flutter nigh me, timorous lips,
Coy as bird-wings poised for flight,
Ah! but twilight's half eclipse
Softly melted into night;
Then ye faltering lips alight,
Soft as dew-falls of the south
On a softly answering mouth.
Surely, veiled by gracious night,
Hidden with the flickering flush
Of his own delicious blush,
Love may kiss, and kiss aright!

—*Paul H. Hayne in the Critic.*

Woman's Surpassing Love.

These are great maxims, sir, it is confess'd,
Too stately for a woman's narrow breast.
Poor love is lost in men's capacious minds;
In ours it fills up all the room it finds.

—*John Crowne.*

NORTH CAROLINA'S RIVAL.

A Very Devastating Watermelon Crop.

From the New York Sun.

"This year has taught me a sad experience in the watermelon business!" he remarked as the boat left Memphis.

"Have you been shipping?" asked the tourist from Ohio.

"Not a ship. I live over thar on the Arkansaw bottoms. I heard so much about the watermelon bizness—the profit which could be made—that I planted a hull side hill last spring. It war a bad move."

"Didn't the seed come up?"

"Come right up as if somebody had a rope and tackle on 'em."

"And the melons grew?"

"Growed like a mud hole in wet weather. That was the trouble—they growed too large."

"Couldn't be handled?"

"Not without the help of two niggers and a yoke o' steers, and that was too expensive. When you git an eight hundred pound watermelon on a side hill you've got to leave it thar. The steam boats won't handle 'em if you git 'em down to the landing."

"You don't tell me that you had melons weighing eight hundred pounds!"

"Oh, those were the little ones. The big ones cum nigher a ton. I hadn't no scales, but all my neighbors are pretty peart on guessing."

"And what became of them?"

"That's what occasions my grief, stranger. Them melons threatened to roll down and do me damage. I drew logs to prop 'em up, and I started for town to git some dynamite to blow some of the biggest to pieces. While I was gone the calamity took place. You see before you a ruined man."

"Wh—wh—what calamity?" gasped the tourist.

"Why, them 'ere melons broke loose and rushed down hill in a body. House, barn, corn cribs and orchards were clean swept away."

"You don't say!"

"I'm serious, stranger—very serious. I might have recovered from that, perhaps; but one of them melons rolled into the creek, dammed up the waters, and the inundashun carried the sile off my farm clean down to the rocks. There wasn't 'nuff dirt left on 120 acres to put in your eye."

"Well, that is tough and I pity you."

"Don't, stranger—don't talk to me that way! I kin face hurricanes, cyclones, airthquakes and sich as brave as a lion; but when anybody pities me—when soft words of sympathy are shot into my soul by a total stranger—it breaks me down, and I have to shed the childish tear. Stranger, excuse me while I cry real hard."

The Ohio man considerately withdrew from the sacred spot, and the watermelon man wrestled with a broken heart.

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES.

Rich Waffles.

Rub through a sieve one pint of warm boiled rice, add to it a tablespoonful of dry flour, two-thirds of a teaspoonful of salt, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Beat separately the yolks and whites of three eggs; add to the yolks three gills of milk, work it into the flour, then add an ounce of melted butter; beat the whites of egg thoroughly; mix the whole together. Heat the waffle iron and grease it evenly—a piece of salt pork is best for this purpose—pour the batter into the half of the iron over the range until nearly two-thirds full, cover, allow to cook a moment, then turn and brown slightly on the other side.

Poached Eggs With Onions.

Slice up four or five onions and fry them in butter until they are nicely browned. When done, drain them well from the butter, spread them upon a broad dish and season them with cayenne pepper, squeezing over all a little lemon juice. Now poach your eggs nicely, lay them upon top of the onions and serve hot for the table on well heated plates.

A Nice Potato Salad.

Cut a dozen of cold boiled potatoes into slices from a quarter to half an inch thick. Put these in a salad bowl with four tablespoonfuls of good vinegar, six tablespoonfuls of Lucca cream oil, one tablespoonful of chopped parsley, with pepper and salt to taste. Stir well together till all is thoroughly mixed, and set aside for three hours.

Wedding Cake.

Mix one pint of boiled cracked wheat, one cocoanut grated, half pint cocoanut milk, half pint dried currants, one quart stewed sweet apples or figs softened with hot water, and wheat meal sufficient to make a moderately stiff dough. Bake, in loaves, from one and a half to two hours.

Apple Preserves.

Make a nice syrup of sugar and water, and put in it a small piece of ginger-root. Have some good apples peeled and cored—pippins are the best to use. When the syrup has scalded up three or four times, drop in the apples and let them remain until transparent.

Tea Cake.

One cup of milk, two of flour, one egg, two teaspoonfuls cream tartar, one of soda and a little sugar. Beat well and bake in a quick oven. Eat while hot, with butter.

FARM TOPICS.

WEANING COLTS.

Kind and Judicious Treatment Necessary.

From four to six months is the age at which most farmers wean their foals. When it is necessary to use the mare much, either for farm work or road purposes, it is better for both to wean the foal at four months. Weaning as formerly practiced was rather a critical period in the youngster's life, especially when the latter had neither been halter-broken nor taught to eat grain, roots, apples or anything of the kind. Before weaning, halter-break the foal, using a strong, pliable, well-fitted head halter.

It should also be taught to eat grain, roots and apples while running with its dam. This can be accomplished in a few days by feeding the mare in a trough large enough to permit the colt to get its nose in easily by the side of that of its dam. The potatoes, apples and carrots should be sliced. If it does not eat them readily cut them into small pieces and mix them with oats.

It is much better for the dam that the weaning process be gradual. Probably the best method is to hitch the mare and foal in a wide double stall, fastening the foal on one side and mare on the other, so that each can see the other.

Care should be used not to hitch with so short a halter that the foal cannot reach the mare. For two or three days the foal should be allowed to suck three times a day, giving him less each time. After that let him in with his dam only morning and night, diminishing the amount gradually each meal for a few days, and at the end of a week let him suck only at night for two or three days.

At the end of this time, if the mare has been kept on hay without grain she will be nearly dry, and the foal can be taken off. Watch the mare a few days, and milk her if necessary. Feed the foal on bright, early-cut hay—rowen is better—and keep a pail of fresh water within his reach. Feed oats and wheat bran, beginning with a pint of each night and morning, and increase gradually to one quart of each twice a day. Some prefer to have the oats bruised—that is, ground coarse. If the foal lacks thrift nothing will start him quicker than cow's milk. That which has been skimmed will cause as rapid growth as the new milk. It is sometime desirable to wean colts at three months or even younger.

Fattening Hogs for Market.

From Country Homes.

A large proportion of the farmers keep no record of what it costs to fatten a hog, and thus they never know at what price to sell pork or bacon in order to realize a profit. They always sell at market price, and if that is more or less than the actual cost of production it is all the same. There is too much guess work of this kind in all lines of farming, and especially in that of making meat. There are many farmers who could not tell whether they secure one pound of pork or ten pounds from feeding a bushel of corn. Fattening time is now coming on, and we suggest that you turn over a new leaf and experiment with your meat this fall. Make an estimate as to the value of your hogs when you pen them up, and then keep a minute account of every thing you feed them, charging it up at market value, and then when killing day comes you can readily see what your meat costs. One great mistake made by some farmers is that of putting off the fattening time too long. Do not wait until cold weather sets in before you put your hogs up, for it will require at least one-third more corn to make your meat in the dead of winter. Some practical farmers use scales regularly in fattening their hogs, and in this way they can tell at the end of every week how much flesh each hog has gained, and if they find it is not improving in weight on one kind of food the diet is changed to advantage, or if it is found that there is not sufficient increase in weight from week to week to justify continual feeding the hog is slaughtered at once. Hogs should be so cared for in fattening that they will show a constant and profitable gain all the time, and if there is no perceptible evidence of this you may feel certain that there is a screw loose somewhere and you had better look it up.

Planting Fruit Trees in the Fall.

The successful planting of fruit trees in the fall depends very much upon the method pursued. If the work is well done fall planting is to be preferred, because the growth of new roots will go on all the winter, so long as the ground is not frozen, and a year's time is saved by it. The holes are dug 30 feet apart, making 50 trees per acre; the top soil is thrown out on one side and the bottom soil on the other to a depth of 18 inches and 3 feet wide. Six inches of top soil dug from near by is then put in the bottom and raised in the centre to a mound, upon which the centre of the root is placed. The tree is then placed on the mound and the roots evenly spread, the top soil is lightly scattered over the roots, which are carefully placed among the soil so as to be as nearly as possible in a natural position. More soil is then filled in, and finally the bottom soil is thrown in and the whole well trampled. The top is cut back to bring the tree into good shape. The trees should be well fastened to strong stakes to preserve a straight and upright growth.

An Excellent Mixture for Growing Pigs.

From the Iowa Homestead.

The proposition is to take sixteen bushels of oats and ten bushels of corn and grind them well together, then intimately mix with this one hundred pounds of oat meal, which at Iowa prices make a feed that costs but about seventy cents per hundred. But Eastern pork-raisers should not be deceived regarding cost of material, as it would be considerably more there than appears to be the case in Iowa, where oats cost twenty-five cents per bushel, corn twenty-eight cents per bushel and oat meal $1.75 per hundred, while there the mixture would cost as much more than corn meal. It is claimed that corn does much more good when fed with a little oat meal than if fed alone, which a careful trial will determine.

Getting Horses into Good Condition.

From the Tribune and Farmer.

To get a horse rapidly into condition he should be well worked or exercised according to his strength; when brought in vigorously rubbed off and down, and when dry, cool and rested, fed. His food should be good hay when his appetite is sharpest, followed by grain (oats), which in quality should be unexceptionable and in quantity gauged according to the work he does. Fat will sweat off, muscle will not. A fat horse is liable to indigestion, sunstroke, cold, flatulence (colic) and ever so many other ills which a horse in good condition is not only free from, but if properly fed and cleaned and worked is not liable to get. It is usually poor economy to reduce either food or exercise.

If posts are to be put in the holes should be dug now, in order to have all such work done before winter sets in and the ground becomes frozen.

Prepare for next year's crop now.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Headquarters
COLUMN,
G. A. THOMSON, Prop'r.
PRICES AND VARIETY MAKE IT
HEADQUARTERS.

You can buy at Manufacturers Prices, saving freight and drayage—*quite an item*—

Railroad Mills Snuff and Scotch Snuffs,
Star and American Lyes,
Horsford's Bread Preparation,
Durham's "Ladies Choice" Snuff,
Patapsco Baking Powders,
Ralph's Scotch Sweet Snuff,
Lions' Baking Powders,
Durham Sweet Snuff,
James Pyles' Pearline,
Washing Crystal,
All Right and City Gem Soaps,
"DuPonts" F. F. F. Powder.

These are goods with established prices, and are sold any and everywhere at the same, and ONE PRICE. ANY MERCHANT will save all he can. Freight and Drayage is a good margin alone.

GEO. A. THOMSON.

Malaga Grapes,
At HEADQUARTERS,
Geo. A. Thomson.

Mild-Cured Uncanvased Hams,
At HEADQUARTERS,
GEO. A. THOMSON.

CABBAGE, IRISH AND SWEET POTATOES,
NORTHERN and COUNTRY APPLES,
Being hauled in every day,
At Headquarters,
GEO. A. THOMSON.

CRANBERRIES,
At HEADQUARTERS.

New Crop London Layer Raisins,
At Headquarters,
GEO. A. THOMSON.

Epicureans
Can appreciate my
BUTTERS,
A fresh arrival EVERY WEEK—(carefully examined,) of elegant
CREAMERY,
And carefully selected SWEET, for Cooking or Culinary purposes.

CHEESE:
Full Cream "The Bell," the delight of every one.

MACARONI:
Pure Italian—in 1-16 packages—fresh, and a beauty.

MACKEREL:
New catch—A No. 1 Mess, as fine as ever offered. No. 2—Handsome; No. 3, very cheap for quality.

BEEF:
Fulton Market BONELESS, and Dried for chipping.

HAMS:
Sugar (mild) cured, California and North Carolina—Selected with much care.

FLOUR:
Thomson's Imperial Family,
Thomson's Improved Choice,
Thomson's Extra and State Goods.

You
Can buy for 10 cents more Tin-Ware at HEADQUARTERS
than any house in the city. Examine
GEO. A. THOMSON'S.

Fire Proof Oil.
My HOME LIGHT WHITE OIL, I claim most economical—free from smoke, free from odor, free from risk—the delight of Housekeepers and comfort of ALL who enjoy a Good Light.
HEADQUARTERS,
Geo. A. Thomson.

BUY
YOUR TIN-WARE
At HEADQUARTERS.

YOUR CROCKERY
At HEADQUARTERS.

Your GLASS-WARE
At HEADQUARTERS.

Your Wood and Willow-Ware
At HEADQUARTERS.

Your Groceries and Provisions
At HEADQUARTERS.

Your EVERY NEED and CONSTANT WANT is carefully guarded and provided for at
HEADQUARTERS.
Geo. A. Thomson.

CHILDREN,
Bring your Parents or Pennies
To HEADQUARTERS.

Lovers of Tobacco
will find
HEADQUARTERS.

The Poor
NEED TO FIND
HEADQUARTERS.
The Rich
KNOW
HEADQUARTERS.
GEO. A. THOMSON.

September 3, 1885. 134-tf

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE OF VALUABLE
Real Estate.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of the Superior Court of Cumberland county, in a special proceeding entitled J. A. Lilly and others *ex parte*, we will on

MONDAY, 16th DAY NOVEMBER, 1885, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Market House in Fayetteville, N. C., sell at public auction to the highest bidder, the following described lots and parcels of real estate situated in and near the town of Fayetteville, N. C.:

1st Lot: On Southern side of Person street, in Fayetteville, adjoining the lots now occupied by B. R. Taylor and McMillan Brothers, known as the Cape Fear Bank Building and particularly described in a deed recorded in Book M, No. 3, page 573, Register of Deed's office for Cumberland county. This property is located in the business centre of the town, includes a large and well built brick building, now used as a postoffice and suitable for banking or other business purposes, as well as for a residence.

2nd Lot: On South side of Hay street, adjoining the lots of J. B. Starr, George Brandt and others, fronting about 21 feet on Hay street and running back to Franklin street; also a strip of land included in the wall adjoining the above on the East. This lot is particularly described in a deed recorded in Book G, No. 3, page 153, Register of Deed's office Cumberland county, and is that now occupied by Walter Watson, Esq. It includes a commodious store-room and warehouse, and is located on the principal business street of the town.

3rd Lot: In that part of Fayetteville known as "Campbellton," beginning at the intersection of Broad and Bridge streets, fronting about 150 feet on Bridge street and running back with Broad street about 133 feet. On this lot is a commodious brick building with three compartments suitable for store-rooms.

4th Lot: Adjoining the last-named lot on the East, fronting 42 feet on Bridge street and running back about 134 feet. On this lot is a frame store-house.

5th Lot: Adjoining the lots last mentioned, beginning at the northwest corner of the 3rd lot, fronting 66 feet on Broad street and extending 330 feet to Water street, being lot No. 28 in the plan of "Campbellton." On the Eastern end of this lot is a two-roomed tenement house.

6th Lot: Adjoining the last named lot on the north, fronting 66 feet on Broad street, and running back 330 feet to Water street, being lot No. 29 in the plan of "Campbellton." On this lot is a two-roomed tenement house fronting on Water street, and one six roomed tenement house fronting on Broad street.

7th Lot: Adjoining eastern half of the last named lot, fronting 66 feet on Water street and extending westward 166 feet to a lot sold to J. Jones by G. W. Bullard. On this lot is a two-roomed tenement house.

The five (5) lots last named are particularly described in a deed made by G. W. Bullard to H. Lilly and recorded in Book O, No. 3, page 544, Register of Deed's office for Cumberland county, and will be subdivided to suit purchasers.

8th Lot: An undivided one-fifth interest in a parcel of land containing about eighty acres, situated on Haymount, near Fayetteville, and known as the "U. S. Arsenal lots," and particularly described in a deed made by Cameron, Secretary of War, to Jno. D. Williams and others, recorded in Book S, No. 3, page 650 Register of Deed's office for Cumberland county. This last named parcel of land is well located, and much of it is suitable for subdivision into lots for residences.

The sale of the above described property is made under order of the court for division among the heirs of the late H. Lilly, and will be subject to confirmation by the court. Intending purchasers will please examine title before day of sale.

Terms of sale: One-third of the amount bid payable in cash on day of sale; balance on a credit of six and twelve months, secured by notes with approved security and bearing interest at six per cent. from day of sale. Title retained until purchase money shall be fully paid.

H. W. LILLY,
R. T. GRAY
Commissioners.

Oct. 6, 1885. Oct. 8-5t

An Act

TO

Repeal section one thousand two hundred and forty-five of The Code, and to require the registration of deeds.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. That section one thousand two hundred and forty-five of The Code be stricken out, and the following inserted in lieu thereof: No conveyance of land, nor contract to convey, or lease of land, for more than three years, shall be valid to pass any property, as against creditors or purchasers, for a valuable consideration from the donor, bargainor or lessor, but from the registration thereof within the county where the land lieth: *Provided*, however, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to contracts, leases or deeds already executed, until the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six: *Provided further*, that no purchase from any such donor, bargainor or lessor shall avail or pass title as against any unregistered deed executed prior to the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, when the person or persons holding or claiming under such unregistered deed shall be in the actual possession and enjoyment of such land, either in person or by his, her or their tenants, at the time of the execution of such second deed, or when the person or persons claiming under or taking such second deed had at the time of taking or purchasing under such deed actual or constructive notice of such unregistered deed, or the claim of the person or persons holding or claiming thereunder.

SEC. 2. That any person or persons holding any unregistered deed or claiming title thereunder, executed prior to the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, may have the same recorded without proof of the execution thereof: *Provided*, that such person or persons shall make an affidavit before the officer having jurisdiction to take probate of such deed that the grantor, bargainor or maker of such deed and the witnesses thereto are dead or cannot be found, and that he, she or they cannot make proof of their handwriting. Said affidavit shall be written upon or attached to such deed, and the same, together with such deed, be entitled to registration in the same manner and with the same effect as if proven in the manner prescribed by law for other deeds.

SEC. 3. That all deeds, contracts or leases, before registration, except those mentioned in section two hereof, shall be acknowledged by the grantor, lessor or the person executing the same, or their signatures proven on oath by one or more witnesses in the manner prescribed by law, and all deeds so executed and registered shall be valid and pass title and estates without livery of seizin, attornment or other ceremony whatever.

SEC. 4. That for the probate of all deeds, including the privy examination of any *femme covert* executing the same, executed prior to January first, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, the clerk shall receive fifteen cents for each name, and the register, for recording the same, fifty cents for the first three copy sheets and five cents for each additional copy sheet.

SEC. 5. That this act shall be in force from and after the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and the Secretary of State shall cause the same to be published in at least three newspapers in each judicial district in the State for six weeks before said day, and shall furnish to each clerk and register in the State a copy thereof, to be posted in their offices. The register of deeds of each county shall post or cause to be posted in four public places in each township of his county, for sixty days prior to the time when the act shall go into effect, printed notices explaining the provisions thereof and notifying all persons interested to comply with the provisions of said act.

In the General Assembly read three times, and ratified this the 27th day of February, A. D., 1885.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
Raleigh, October 5th, 1885.

I, W. L. SAUNDERS, Secretary of State, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the act on file in this office.

W. L. SAUNDERS, Sec'y of State.

Oct. 1, 1885. 6t

A BARGAIN.

PAPERS BY THE HUNDRED FOR SALE at the office of the OBSERVER AND GAZETTE at a low price. This will be found very cheap wrapping and waste paper for laying down carpets, &c.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Valuable Turpentine and Farming
LANDS FOR SALE
IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
2,574 Acres by Actual Survey.

PURSUANT TO A DECREE OF THE SUPERIOR Court of Cumberland County, at Fall Term, 1884, the undersigned Commissioners will offer at public sale, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on

TUESDAY, 3rd NOVEMBER, 1885,

that immense tract of land known as the Neill McFadyen lands, lying in Cumberland County on the waters of Rockfish, Juniper and Nicholson Creeks, in Quewhiffle and Seventy-first Townships, between the Turnpike and Centre Plank Roads.

The land has been thoroughly surveyed and platted by D. G. McDuffie, and has been subdivided for sale, into four tracts.

No. 1 contains 726 acres of best quality round pine; lies to the western end on Rockfish Creek.

No. 2 contains 914 acres of best quality round pine; lies next to No. 1 on Nicholson Creek.

No. 3 contains 458 acres; has been worked some for turpentine many years ago, but will bear back-boxing; is good for farming, and has a valuable mill site on Lightwood Branch. It adjoins No. 2.

No. 4 contains 476 acres; will readily bear back-boxing; adjoins No. 3, being separated by Lightwood Branch, and lies to the eastern end of the whole, containing some good farming land.

Purchasers desirous of first-rate turpentine lands are invited to examine these lands, and for information relative to them are referred to T. S. Lutterloh, E. L. Pemberton and D. G. McDuffie. The plat, with description, may be seen with the undersigned.

Terms of sale, cash.

R. P. BUXTON,
GEORGE M. ROSE,
Commissioners.

Oct. 5, 1885. oct 8-139-4t

IMPORTANT SALE
—OF—
Real Estate.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE CLARENDON Bridge Company, and by virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, the undersigned will, at 12 o'clock on Tuesday, November 3rd, 1885, at the Market House in Fayetteville, expose to sale by public auction *for cash* the several lots and tracts of land that have been held by the "Clarendon Bridge Company," viz:

1st. A lot running from Water Street to Cape Fear River, fronting about 65 to 70 feet on the river, known as the *Sandford Ferry-wharf property.*

2nd. The House and Lot on the north-west corner of Bridge street and Water street, known as "The Toll House,"—*say ½ of an acre.*

3rd. The vacant lot between Water street and the river and immediately north of the bridge—*say 1 acre.*

4th. All that portion of The Evans or Dixon Ferry lot and privilege that lies south of Lock's Creek—*say 3 acres.*

5th. A lot of about 5 and 4-10 acres north and east of the Newbern Road, and opposite Cade's gate.

6th. A lot of about 5 acres adjoining the above, and immediately north of it, fronting on the Newbern road.

7th. A lot of about 6½ acres adjoining the above, and immediately north of it, fronting on the Newbern road.

8th. A lot of about 2 acres, including a dwelling house, south of Lock's creek bridge and between Lock's creek and Newbern road.

9th. A lot of about 4 acres, including dwelling house, on north-east side of Lock's creek bridge, between Lock's creek and Newbern road.

10th. A tract of about 20 acres in the fork between Lock's creek and Cape Fear river and extending up to the road that runs between Lock's creek bridge and the Clarendon bridge.

11th. A tract of 41 acres immediately north of the Clarendon bridge, on both sides of the Raleigh road, and extending from the river to Lock's creek—including the improvements and place commonly known as Rome.

12th. A tract of about 193 acres adjoining the above on the north east and extending from the river to Lock's creek and up the Raleigh road to King's land.

These are valuable lots and tracts of land, and are conveniently located. The 10th, 11th and 12th tracts are very desirable for farming purposes, and a part thereof is well wooded.

N. W. RAY,
Attorney and Commissioner.

CHAS. GLOVER,
Auctioneer.

September 24th, 1885. 137-6t

THE FAYETTEVILLE SEWING MACHINE
—AND—
MUSIC HOUSE!
The Largest in the Town of Fayetteville.

If you wish a
Sewing Machine,
of any kind, call on us.

If you wish a
Piano or Fine Toned Cabinet Organ,
call on us.

Don't fail to give us a call when in town. Orders attended to promptly and satisfaction guaranteed.

J. H. FARRAR, Manager.
Gillespie Street, Next to E. F. Moore.
July 23. 128-tf

HOLLAND HOUSE,
CHOCOWINITY, N. C.,
COMFORTABLE ROOMS, NEW FURNITURE,
CONVENIENT TO BOTH DEPOTS.
Table supplied with the best the market affords No pains spared to make guests comfortable. Give us a trial.
C. A. HOLLAND.
October 1, 1885. 138-3m

SALE OF LAND.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of the Superior Court of Cumberland county, rendered in a cause entitled Lilly and Gray, Administrators, *vs.* J. M. Edge and others, we will on

MONDAY, 16th DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1885, at 12 o'clock, M., expose to sale at public auction at the Market House in Fayetteville, N. C., two tracts of land lying in Cedar Creek township, Cumberland county, the first tract being known as the "Downing" land, adjoining the lands of V. Downing and others, and containing 57⅞ acres, more or less, and the second tract adjoining the first and containing 93 acres, more or less, both tracts being those that were conveyed by J. M. Edge and wife to J. C. Blocker by way of mortgage registered in Book Y., No. 3, page 283, Register of Deed's office for Cumberland county, and particularly described by metes and bounds in said mortgage.

Terms of sale Cash.

H. W. LILLY,
R. T. GRAY,
Commissioners.

Oct. 6, 1885, Oct. 8-5t

A. MOORE.
Market Square and Green St.,
DEALER IN
Tobacco, Snuff & Cigars,
LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS.
June 18, 1885. 123-tf

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ATTENTIO
COTTON PLAN

For the better accommodation of m and patrons on the

EAST SIDE of the R

and, at the same time, for, I hope, m ntary advancement, I have taken and will this season operate th

FORT GIN
at the same stand and the
BRUTON GIN
up on the River Road, in connection with my
Merchant Mills' Gin.

As I propose to put these Gins and Gin Houses in *first class order* and

Run Them as Gins Ought to be Run,
ON BUSINESS PRINCIPLES,
WITH PLENTY OF CAPABLE,
POLITE AND ATTENTIVE HANDS,

I would respectfully solicit your ginning, fully assuring you that you shall have no cause to grumble *at either the time taken or the manner in which your work is done.*

☞ MR. J. W. TOMLINSON will be associated with me in the personal management of these two gins, and you can rely upon being *treated right* both by him and myself.

My Gins at the Merchant Mills, will be run as usual, and I think I can safely let them stand upon their past record, assuring you that their standard will be fully kept up.

Charges will be the same as usual—

One-Twentieth, Bagging and Ties at Cost.

Thanking all of my former friends for their patronage and kind encouragement, I would respectfully refer my new ones to them.

JAS. D. McNEILL,
133-tf Fayetteville, N. C.

J. E. GARRETT,
Book and Job Printer,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
SOLICITS orders for Pamphlet Work, General Letter-Press Printing, Blanks of all kinds, and every description of printing.
Jan'y 2, 1884. 48tf

Notice! Notice! Notice!
—TO—
Carpenters, Bricklayers, Mill Wrights, Blacksmiths, Plasterers, Stonemasons, and Turpentine Operators:
A FULL LINE OF THE VERY BEST
TOOLS
—CAN BE FOUND AT THE—
HARDWARE STORE
—OF—
WALTER WATSON,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
EDGE TOOLS,
GUNS, RIFLES, &C., &C.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
July 30. 129-tf

JAS. R. McNEILL & SON,
Undertakers and Cabinet Makers.
Furniture Upholstered and Varnished.

ALWAYS on hand a full stock of Wooden, White Glass and Metalic Coffins and Caskets, Burial Robes all sizes and styles.
All orders filled promptly *night* or day.
☞ Hearse furnished in town or country
We are also prepared to furnish
TOMBSTONES and MONUMENTS,
in any style. Correspondence solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

J. R. McNEILL & SON,
Fayetteville, N. C.
March 12, 1885. 109-tf

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
THE LARGEST AND BEST EQUIPPED HOTEL IN THE CITY!
SITUATED IN THE CENTRE OF THE CITY, ON THE MAIN STREET; ADJOINS THE OPERA HOUSE,
In One Hundred Yards of the Depot.
This Hotel has been put in Thorough Repair, and cannot fail to give satisfaction, to the Traveling Public.
The proprietor feels encouraged in the increase of the patronage to the House, and will endeavor to make his guests comfortable, and to feel at home.
CHAS. GLOVER, Proprietor.
July 30, 1885. 129-tf

Tin Roofing,
ROOF REPAIRING AND PAINTING. TIN and Sheet Iron Ware made to order; Stove Pipes, Elbows, &c. Stoves repaired.
☞ Jobbing generally.
A. E. BRAMBLE,
No. 12 North-East Market Square.
September 10, 1885. 135-3m

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hats, Bonnets,
FANCY FEATHERS,
BIRDS AND RIBBONS,
—IN FACT—
All the LATEST Novelties in
MILLINERY,
Which I will be happy to show to ALL, feeling assured that they will be pleased, not only with the Goods, but with the PRICES.
☞ *Next door to Mr. Sheetz's Furniture Store, on Green Street.*
Respectfully,
MRS. JOHN SHAW.
October 8, 1885. 139-tf

HOOPER STORES
FOR SALE.
ON TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1st, 1885, at the Market House in Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock M., I shall offer for sale the "Hooper Stores," located on South-side of Hay Street, midway between Market House and Fayetteville Hotel. This property runs back to and fronts on Franklin Street, and has upon it now, Four Brick Stores of convenient size. This is decidedly the best opportunity offered or likely to be offered those desiring to invest in real estate in this place. For plot and further particulars address or call upon the undersigned.
Terms:—One-fourth Cash; balance at six months, with interest at 8 per cent. Title reserved till purchase money is fully paid.
C. W. BROADFOOT,
Executor of Mrs. M. S. Hooper.
September 17, 1885. 136-tf

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Grocers,
Keep everything usually found in a
First-Class Grocery,
ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.
April 26, 1883. 12tf

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.

OFFERS HIS PROFESsional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.
☞ Office North-east corner Market Square.
April 29, 1880. 2-tf

A. GARRASON,
—DEALER IN—
HEAVY and FANCY GROCERIES,
General Family Supplies,
HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
aug 13 131-tf

FOR COUGHS AND CROUP USE
TAYLOR'S
CHEROKEE REMEDY
OF SWEET GUM & MULLEIN.

The sweet gum, as gathered from a tree of the same name, growing along the small streams in the Southern States, contains a stimulating expectorant principle that loosens the phlegm producing the early morning cough, and stimulates the child to throw off the false membrane in croup and whooping cough. When combined with the healing mucilaginous principle in the mullein plant of the old fields, presents in TAYLOR'S CHEROKEE REMEDY OF SWEET GUM AND MULLEIN the finest known remedy for Coughs, Croup, Whooping-Cough and Consumption; and so palatable, any child is pleased to take it. Ask your druggist for it. Price, 25c. and $1. WALTER A. TAYLOR, Atlanta, Ga.

Use DR. BIGGERS' HUCKLEBERRY CORDIAL for Diarrhœa, Dysentery and Children Teething. For sale by all druggists.

September 3, 1885. 134-1y

Groceries, Groceries.
IF YOU WISH TO BUY YOUR
Groceries and Provisions
Cheap, either at wholesale or retail, call and see
G. & R. INGRAM,
opposite the Postoffice.
Sept. 17, 1885. 136 3m

Executor's Notice.

HAVING QUALIFIED AS EXECUTOR upon the estate of Daniel McMillan, deceased, I hereby notify all persons having claims against said estate to exhibit the same to me on or before October 2nd, 1886,

NEILL McMILLAN,
Executor of Daniel McMillan.
Fayetteville, N. C.
September 24, 1885. 137-6t

MERCHANT MILLS.
The Old Reliable Again to the Front!
IN STOCK and to arrive, all kinds of GRAIN. With a double set of Burrs I am able to turn out a large quantity of Meal per day and can thus offer special inducements to buyers of Ground Stuff.
Flouring Mill in first class order.
Feed Meal—corn, peas and oats—Cracked Corn and Oats, Bran, &c., a specialty.
Bolted Meal, same price as unbolted.
THE PLACE to get your Wool Carded or Cotton Ginned. JAS. D. McNEILL.
Fayetteville, May 28, 1885. 120-tf